



FRIDAY,
JULY 17, 1959

THE JERUSALEM POST

12 Pages

PRICE: 300 PRUTA
VOL. XXXV, No. 9474

R. & S. BEN-ZUR (INSURANCE) LTD.

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

London Associates
Ben-Zur (London) Ltd.

Advice * Planning * Underwriting

12 Argentine Naval Officers Ask to Quit

BUENOS AIRES (Reuter).—Twelve leading Argentine Navy commanders have asked to be relieved of their posts, according to reliable reports here.

The dramatic move, which would leave the Navy without experienced commanders, came on Wednesday night, 24 hours after President Arturo Frondizi had consulted them about demands for the resignation of the Navy Secretary, Vice-Admiral Adolfo Estevez.

Despite the fact that most admirals reiterated their de-

ERNEST BLOCH DIES
IN U.S., AGED 79

PORTLAND, Oregon.—Ernest Bloch, Swiss-born composer many of whose works had a specific Hebrew idiom, died of cancer on Wednesday night. He was 79.

Bloch wrote a considerable quantity of chamber music, but is best known as "Shlomo" suite for cello and orchestra. "Isa-ny" and "A-phon" are "Shlomo" suites of the Sabbath morning service.

He was born in Geneva and came to the U.S. in 1916. He was director of the San Francisco Conservatory and Professor Emeritus of the University of California at Berkeley.

In London, tributes to his work were paid in most morn-

ings. "The Times" wrote "though it is as a Jewish composer that Bloch will first and foremost be remembered in future years—the first Jewish composer to give a distinctive voice in music to the spirit of his race—his music was not limited by any nationalist or social tendencies."

(Reuter, EPA)

MAKARIOS-GRIVAS
MEDIATION EFFORT

ATHENS (Reuter).—An effort to restore Greek-Cypriot unity, endangered by differences between Archbishop Makarios and General George Grivas, former leader of Eoka, is now in progress.

Mr. Antonis Georgiades, Minister of Communications in the Cyprus provisional government and General Grivas's aide-de-camp in the Eoka campaign, arrived here unexpectedly to bring General Grivas up to date on the situation in Cyprus, listen to his views and convey them to Archbishop Makarios in Nicosia.

Discord was reported between the Archbishop and the former Eoka leader when General Grivas claimed he was not being consulted on negotiations in connection with the reorganization of the Cyprus agreements.

Archbishop Makarios said in an interview published here on Thursday that "there has been no difference of views with General George Grivas on any concrete subject to date."

Sharett Flays Arab Policy On
Refugees at Socialist Party

HAMBURG (Reuter).—Mr. Moshe Sharett, former Israeli Prime Minister, declared on Thursday that the Arab states had refused to play their part in the Middle East refugee problem "because they found it in their

political interest to perpetuate human suffering."

Speaking in debate on the Middle East at the Socialist International Congress, Mr. Sharett said the Middle East was by no means an organic whole, but represented a variety of races and degrees of civilization.

"We can see no peace for Israel until the economic potential of the Arab states is developed," he said. There would be no peace while thousands of Arabs were in refugee camps on the borders of Jordan and Israel.

Mr. Sharett said Israel followed her tasks of economic internal peace and freedom "unaffected by occasional parliamentary crises."

He added: "Perpetual unrest is confined to some of the Arab countries and is expressed not only in joint hostility to Israel, which for the time being and at least outwardly is unsatisfactory, but primarily in continuous political warfare among themselves."

He said the conflict with Israel seemed to act as a veil thrown over Arab division.

"Eventually the divergent

interests and ambitions

broke through the facade of negative solidarity and came into open play so that now it is the internal clashes within the Arab camp that form the essential theme of the politics of the Middle East."

Jordan Free Men Of
Nationalist Party

AMMAN (Reuter).—The Jordan Government on Wednesday released a number of members of the dissolved Arab Nationalist Party who had been detained for several months for security reasons.

The spokesman declined to comment on Cairo reports alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

The spokesman declined to

comment on Cairo reports

Vacationers

You prolong the pleasure of your vacation, keep happy memories of pleasantly spent holidays and of people you meet, by taking along your Bremer camera.



Today's Postbag

The Weather

Mt. Canaan	A	B	C	D
Tiberias	45	14	27	27
Haifa Port	54	22	34	35
Nahariya	55	20	35	35
Tel Aviv Klyra	56	20	35	35
Tel Aviv Port	53	21	37	37
Lydd Airport	50	17	39	39
Jerusalem	44	15	36	37
Beer-sheba	44	15	36	37
Eilat	39	24	35	35

*A) Minimum temp. at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. on Sunday. C) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Walter Dinsdale, Canadian Minister of NATYD, from Turkey, for a four-day visit as a guest of the Government. (by Turkish Army aircraft).

Mr. Philip Chasla, Director of the New York Civil Aviation Department, and Mr. Morris of the Dow Travel Agency in New York, for a two-week visit.

Mr. Yehuda Tyberg, Director of the Trade Union Division of the Labor Party, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Dreman and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Rothman, of New York, under the auspices of the Israel Bond Drive.

Mr. I. Michael, Director of the Ministry of Transport's Department of Civil Aviation, from San Diego, where he participated in the conference of the International Civil Aviation Organization. (by EAI).

Mr. and Mrs. Sol Herman of Pottstown, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Julius Blumenfeld, and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kewell, of New York; Eddie, Eddie, of King of New York; and Mr. and Mrs. Julian Ruslander, Pittsburgh, Pa. — all U.S.A. workers.

DEPARTURES

Miss Ziporah Bentov, wife of the Minister of Development, for New York, for a two-month vacation. (by EAI).

Major General the Imperial, for Athens, to make arrangements for bringing a large Czech entertainment troupe to Israel.

Twenty-seventh anniversary of the Dan bond cooperative, to participate in the Dutch Four-Day March, (by Sabena).

Two SAILORS who deserted from the ship, Jerusalem in New York on April 12 and were later detained by police, there were returned home on Thursday aboard their ship.

B-G Lashes Electoral System, Ahud Ha'avoda at Mapai Rally

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, chose the need for direct elections to stabilize the target of a policy-making election workers. To illustrate the dangers of the present system he pointed to the actions of Ahud Ha'avoda in the recent government and municipal crises.

Speaking at the Habimah Theatre, Mr. Ben-Gurion said he feared that "Ahud Ha'avoda is closing the door to future coalitions." He added: "We will not speak of the Communists or Herut, about whom we have no illusions." He made no mention at all of the General Zionists.

The day-long rally, presided over by Mr. Y. Almog, M.K., was held to clarify election campaign policy. There was spontaneous applause for Mr. Ben-Gurion, and also for Aluf Moshe Dayan, Mr. Abba Eban and Mr. Pinhas Lavon, although the latter put in only a brief appearance. Mr. Abba Eban was present at the gathering by Mr. Ben-Gurion.

Fears Outcome

The Prime Minister declared that "we must go to the people with our demand for electoral reforms." He went on: "Who knows what this corrupting system (proportional representation) can bring us? What happened in the Natanya, Jerusalem and Petah Tikva municipalities may one day happen to the Cabinet. I do not know whether the State could survive for long under such conditions."

There were splinters of opposition parties, but no real opposition; and only by each district electing its own Member of the Knesset, should be disciplined, he declared. All members must accept the party's rulings, whether over candidates for mayoralities or for the post of Speaker of the Knesset. Stressing his belief in the between the State and World Jewry, Aluf Dayan said this should be expressed through common leadership. These leaders, Mr. Ben-Gurion, Mr. Sharrett, Mr. Meir, Mr. Eban and Dr. Goldman, and they all belonged to the Knesset, he stressed.

He was deeply distressed, he said, at the conduct of Ahud Ha'avoda and Mapai, but especially the former, during the Histadrut elections and, more recently, over the export of arms to Germany.

"They are part of us, so how could they act as disgracefully?" he asked. The only explanation was that they had "hardened" — they saw their two kibbutz movements as the centre of the national consciousness under a responsible leadership.

Michaeli Quits Herzliya Council

TEL AVIV. — A rift within the local Mapai faction came to a head on Thursday with the resignation of Mr. Ben-Zion Michaeli, who has headed the Local Council for 16 years.

Mr. Michaeli's name did not appear among the first two places on the party's list for the next elections, while Dr. Perez, Krasny, Mr. Michaeli's deputy, appeared in second-place.

Mr. Michaeli, who announced that "personal reasons caused his resignation," has also withdrawn from the Council. Dr. Krasny, elected interim head of the Council, thanked Mr. Michaeli for his years of service.

Gov't Technicians May Strike Sunday

TEL AVIV. — More than 1,000 technicians in Government service may hold a strike on Sunday morning to enforce their demands for upgrading, a spokesman of their union revealed here on Thursday.

The strike threat followed an unsuccessful meeting with the Civil Service Commission. The Histadrut, it was learned, will make an attempt today to avert the strike.

The union spokesman stated that the technicians' services would continue working but that Kol Yisrael broadcasts would not operate until noon. The country's postal service will also be affected should the strike take place.

Herzl Anniversary to Be Marked on July 26

Public gatherings and ceremonies will be held throughout the country on Sunday, July 26, to mark the 55th anniversary of the death of Theodor Herzl.

The main ceremony, sponsored by the World Zionist Organization, will take place at Herzl's tomb, on Mt. Herzl, in Jerusalem, in the presence of Cabinet Ministers, members of the Jewish Agency Executive, Knesset Members and representatives of organizations from all parts of the country.

47 New Accountants Receive Certificates

Forty-seven newly qualified public accountants on Thursday received their certificates from the Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen, at a ceremony held in the hall of the Hebrew University's Faculty of Law in Jerusalem.

Among the large number of spectators were representatives of the Israel Auditors Association, including the Director-General of the State Controller's Office, Mr. M. B. Meir, and the Income Tax Commissioner, Mr. T. Brosh.

The Director-General of the Ministry of Justice, Mr. Y. Kofla, on behalf of the new accountants at the new Auditors Association, pointed out that the new members were drawn from all communities, including Yemenees and Sabras. With the latest addition, there were now about 400 public accountants in the country.

Among those who qualified was an Italian, Dr. Elias Schechter, who had received a first prize at the University of Venice for her research work there. (H.W.)

Ralph Danovitch

Java Goldman

Cardiff

MARRIED

Tel Aviv, July 16, 1959.

The Rotary of Nazareth

regret to announce the death of their fellow Rotarian and past President

Gerjus Yaacob Khoury,

at the age of 70, on Wednesday, July 15, 1959.

The staff of the Nazareth Municipality

deeply mourns the death of

Gerjus Yaacob Khoury,

and express their condolences to the bereaved family.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Signing Today Of Oil Pipe Lease

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, chose the need for direct elections to stabilize the target of a policy-making election workers. To illustrate the dangers of the present system he pointed to the actions of Ahud Ha'avoda in the recent government and municipal crises.

Warning to us all, Mr. Ben-Gurion went on. The solution to communal tensions would not come in a day or a year, and might take 20 years. There was only one way — by educating the younger generation. In the future, the most positive body of men in the country" — all communities have a chance to advance.

The Army put an end to the impression that "there is a dominating and a dominated

Israel. Aluf Dayan called for the introduction of new faces into the party, local and to the Knesset, and local authorities.

The ceremony will be attended by the Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, and the spokesman of the Finance Ministry announced in Jerusalem.

Under the agreement, the pipeline will be leased for 40 years to a group of business men headed by Mr. Dr. Rothschild, who will invest nearly \$24m. in the project. This is the largest single investment made so far in Israel by a foreign group.

Among the investors are Mr. Sam Rosenblatt, of the U.S., the "Miami Group," foreign banks and local oil companies. The Government has assured them a minimum annual profit of eight per cent.

The agreement must be ratified by the Knesset and will be forwarded to the House within a few days.

The pipeline, 26 inches in diameter, is from Beersheba to Haifa, while the present eight-inch line from Eilat to Beersheba is being changed to the larger size.

Accidents in the Tel Aviv area resulted in another six persons being seriously injured yesterday.

Mr. A. Yosipov, 52, of Holon, was badly hurt when the motor-tricycle on which he was riding collided with a bus at 7:45 a.m. at the corner of Holon and Zichron Yaakov Streets.

In Rehov Bin-Nun, Mrs. Prima Poloz, 22, was injured when she was hit by a car.

Mr. Corman played back to Mr. Nenner a recorded message from Los Angeles' Mayor Poulson, and recorded Mr. Nenner's reply.

It was pointed out that the two cities have certain climatic and other similarities, while they both represent the "back door" of their respective countries for trade with the Orient.

For the plant to be economically viable, 6,000 scooters would have to be sold annually. In the past year both Lambretta and Vespa together have sold about 2,000 scooters, it is learned. Moreover, the Israeli market for scooters would not have a worthwhile market abroad since similar models are produced in Italy at a much lower cost.

Koor will, however, continue its import of the scooters on the basis of contract, for a further three years, with the Innocenti Company of Milan. From this import, the Treasury Department would have a worthwhile market abroad since similar models are produced in Italy at a much lower cost.

The name of the new Treasurer was not immediately released for publication.

A second applicant will be appointed to head the Accounts and Collection Department of the Treasury Department.

Tax Men Put Laundries Through Mangle

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The General Zionist Executive is expected to choose the incumbent Mayor, Mr. Haim Levanon, as their mayoral candidate in the coming Municipal elections. It was learned here on Thursday. The Executive will make its final choice at a special meeting next Thursday.

The former Mayor, Mr. Y. Rokach, M.K., has been mobilizing his supporters for this internal party election. Mr. Levanon confirmed to The Jerusalem Post on Thursday that he had agreed to stand again.

Although Mr. Rokach was not available for questioning, it is understood that he will only agree to submit his official candidature for the post after the Law for Direct Mayoral Elections has been passed.

Preparatory work for selling bonds in Germany started in April when two representatives were sent there. Sales began in June and have reached a total of DM750,000.

Odyssey of the Uncovered Cheques

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The General Zionist Executive is expected to choose the incumbent Mayor, Mr. Haim Levanon, as their mayoral candidate in the coming Municipal elections. It was learned here on Thursday.

No appeal has been made to the German public and the general organization approached only Jewish individuals and organizations.

Preparatory work for selling bonds in Germany started in April when two representatives were sent there. Sales began in June and have reached a total of DM750,000.

The manufacturer, who gave him uncovered cheques was recounted in the District Court here on Thursday by Judge J. Gavison when he imposed on the client, Michael Nathan, of Bat Yam, a six-month suspended sentence and a fine of \$100.

Nathan, introducing himself as a wholesaler, made his first purchase from the Jaffa manufacturer, Mr. Michael Mondstein, in cash. The next time, he paid with a cheque which he claimed came from one of his clients, and also made two subsequent purchases with cheques.

Mr. Mondstein, meanwhile, learned that according to the account number in the bank, the first cheque was actually Nathan's own. The bank gave him Nathan's address, but he could not obtain the address there either.

He then went to the Citizens Registry Office, and when he met with no success there, he lodged a complaint with the police.

Shortly afterwards, Mondstein spotted Nathan's car in the street. He hailed a taxi and gave chase, insisting on the cab driver to block the path of the car. Nathan stopped, evaded police and was taken to the police station.

The case was charged with receiving a forged cheque and under false pretences, with not carrying an identity card and with not giving official notification of his change of address.

(H.W.)

Job Prospects Worry Israel Students Abroad

TEL AVIV. — The difficulty of getting a job and suitable employment in Israel made many Israeli students abroad think twice before returning home.

This was said by Israel students, who are studying in the U.S. at a meeting with representatives of the Organization for Returning Students, held at Bell Sokoov, on Thursday night. The students who took part in the discussion arrived here last week by chartered flights organized by the Israel Students Organization in the U.S.

They welcomed the fact that the organization — a department of the Prime Minister's Office — exists to deal seriously with the problem of Israel students abroad.

Miss Shula Arioseff, the head of the organization, said there was considerable demand here for graduates of American universities, with some working experience abroad. "Israel cannot offer the same high salaries as you may be used to in the U.S., but here you will be able to fill more responsible posts," Miss Arioseff told the students.

(H.W.)

47 New Accountants Receive Certificates

TEL AVIV. — The difficulty of getting a job and suitable employment in Israel made many Israeli students abroad think twice before returning home.

This was said by Israel students, who are studying in the U.S. at a meeting with representatives of the Organization for Returning Students, held at Bell Sokoov, on Thursday night. The students who took part in the discussion arrived here last week by chartered flights organized by the Israel Students Organization in the U.S.

They welcomed the fact that the organization — a department of the Prime Minister's Office — exists to deal seriously with the problem of Israel students abroad.

Miss Shula Arioseff, the head of the organization, said there was considerable demand here for graduates of American universities, with some working experience abroad. "Israel cannot offer the same high salaries as you may be used to in the U.S., but here you will be able to fill more responsible posts," Miss Arioseff told the students.

(H.W.)

Job Prospects Worry Israel Students Abroad

TEL AVIV. — The difficulty of getting a job and suitable employment in Israel made many Israeli students abroad think twice before returning home.

This was said by Israel students, who are studying in the U.S. at a meeting with representatives of the Organization for Returning Students, held at Bell S

Founded as The Palestine Post
in 1921. Published daily except
Saturday in Jerusalem by The
Palestine Post Ltd. Registered in
the G.P.O. Copyright in all
material reserved: reproduction
permitted only by arrangement

Editor
GERSHON AGRON

Managing Editor
TED R. LURIE

Editorial Office and Management:
Rabin House, Jerusalem; Tel Aviv: Tel. 625-1416;
TEL AVIV Bureau: 33 Nahal Shalom,
P.O.B. 125, Tel. 645-1111;
HAIFA Bureau: 33 Shalom Herzl,
P.O.B. 125, Tel. 645-1111;
Annual Subscription: ILR 2.

Friday, July 13, 1959
11 Tammuz, 5719
HaMoshava, Tel. 11 Moshava, 1959

NO sober-minded observer of the international scene will accept the notion of a voluntary renunciation of **TOO MANY** nuclear weapons by one or other of the Great Powers in the foreseeable future.

To say as much is not to cast any reflection on the sincerity of those British Labour leaders who are advocating Britain's withdrawal from the "atomic club." Their reasoning is easy to follow. They recognise that so long as the world remains divided into two hostile camps, neither side will be willing to throw away its atomic stockpiles.

On the other hand, as the argument runs, in order to reduce the risk of an irresponsible, or even accidental, nuclear operation with fatal consequences, it is preferable that there should be only two fingers on the trigger — one in Washington, the other in Moscow, without a third in London, a fourth in Paris, a fifth in Peking and eventually others elsewhere.

What particularly disturbs the British Socialists, and not them alone, is the fear of a "nuclearized" China. Rightly or wrongly, there is a widespread suspicion that the new China no less than the old is inclined to hold human life cheap. With her teeming, ever-increasing population, China could conceivably sustain, that is, survive, an atomic conflict limited to so-called tactical arms which would yet be fatal to other nations. The chances are that she would not venture into such a war for fear of all-out strategic reprisals leading to universal, total destruction.

Still, the Peking Government would be well placed to indulge in atomic blackmail from its position of immense demographic strength. This nightmarish prospect is known to haunt Moscow, too.

To suppose, however, that British abdication from the status of an atomic "have" would so deeply impress China that she would be willing to remain an atomic "have-not" is patently absurd. The hypothesis is attractive, but wholly unrealistic, and the generous impulse behind it clearly needs to be translated into more practical terms.

In the frantic search for a remedy to the atomic threat which hangs over all our heads, certain American military leaders are apparently (as suggested in another column on this page) considering the idea of delegating responsibility for the launching of atomic warfare to all or nearly all their Western Allies. It is difficult to accept this suggestion at its face value. The hazards are too obvious. It is bad enough to think that already ships and planes loaded with atomic bombs are constantly at the ready and that at any moment it might be decided to set one in motion, with all the fatal consequences that would have. To hand over supplies of bombs to the local field commanders of various nationalities and authorize them to open nuclear fire at their own discretion would indeed be rash, and not only because of the danger that the Soviet Union would follow suit.

It is, more likely than not, merely a verbal manoeuvre on the part of die-hard Francophobes bent on staving off the imminent entry of France into the "atomic club." There is no moral nor material reason why France should stay out. The cause of peace and freedom can be strengthened by full French participation in world affairs, and this is not possible while France wrestles with the problem of exclusion from the ranks of the atomic powers.

There can be only one goal ahead for all. The Great Powers, East and West, must in the first instance ensure that the "supreme deterrent" shall not be used, deliberately or by accident. To that end, they must find a modus vivendi in Berlin and wherever there is friction between them.

To Share or Not Share A-Arms

Too Many Fingers on the Nuclear Trigger

By RICHARD LOWENTHAL

BERLIN.—It is still possible, and is it really desirable, to limit the circle of nuclear weapons to the present size of the Geneva negotiations on a controlled ban of nuclear tests largely turn on this question, and with them possibly the chances of an East-West summit meeting.

In Britain, the idea of a "non-nuclear club" contrasts with the two giant Powers at the heart of present discussions inside the Labour Party, and may well play a decisive role in the forthcoming general election. Within the Soviet bloc, there is no more sensitive question than this in Soviet-Chinese relations that the Chinese publicly discussed: for a limitation of the circle of nuclear Powers to the present three or to the Big Two after a possible British renunciation would leave China in a position of permanently minor status in relation to Russia. And with Western allies, General de Gaulle's determination to make France a nuclear Power is one of the issues that have lately brought the creeping crisis of NATO's military planning into the open.

Limitation Desirable

So far, few commentators in the leading countries — few voices indeed, apart from the French and the Chinese — have doubted that a limitation of the circle of nuclear Powers is desirable. The over-all situation, however, of such limitation is clearly that it would permanently reduce the risk of nuclear war. While possession of these weapons is restricted to two or three, or at worst four Powers, the "balance of terror" between them may work; and the number of the inexcusable element of risk increases incomparably faster. Hence the negotiations for a ban on atomic tests, which would automatically prevent any further Powers from joining the nuclear club, have assumed a political importance out of all proportion to the technical subtlety. What is really at stake there is whether the present three nuclear Powers have the will and the strength to retain a permanent monopoly.

At the moment no outsider can judge whether such a monopoly could be imposed on the "non-club." The Soviets appear to be seriously interested in the test negotiations — argues that they may still feel in a position to make China conform to such an agreement, however unwilling. That France could still be prevented from exploding her first atomic bomb is, however, by now; but it is at least conceivable that General de Gaulle might be willing to renounce its regular production in exchange for political advantages within the councils of NATO.

Monopolize or Not

But all these calculations depend on the assumption that the leading Powers on both sides are themselves interested in maintaining a monopoly, at least to the extent of refusing to hand over some of their own nuclear weapons to their allies for independent and uncontrolled disposal.

In the last few weeks that assumption has been shaken as far as the U.S. is concerned. According to serious U.S. press reports, an influential group of military planners has lately begun to argue that a wider dispersion of nuclear control within NATO, a greater freedom for America's allies to dispose of their own nuclear weapons, might be in the interest of all-out strategic reprisals leading to universal, total destruction.

NATO Favours Divided Responsibility for A-Weapons

By NORA BELOFF

THERE is some doubt in NATO military headquarters on Paris whether the creation of a "non-nuclear club," now being advocated by the Left in Britain, would be compatible with the survival of General Norstad's integrated Western European Command.

A high-ranking officer told me that in his view there would be no difficulty if the club merely committed its members, (as suggested in the official Labour Party proposal) to abstaining from the manufacture of nuclear weapons. The American argument is not sufficient, he said, to provide the whole alliance with the necessary bombs and missiles. But if, as seems to be the intention of many of the more articulate advocates of a non-nuclear club, the signatories go further, and themselves not allow their armed forces to use nuclear weapons at all, so that American forces alone would be atomically equipped, then a joint European command would no longer be feasible.

No commanding officer, it is affirmed at Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers, can accept the argument that a wider dispersion of nuclear control within NATO, a greater freedom for America's allies to dispose of their own nuclear weapons, might be in the interest of all-out strategic reprisals leading to universal, total destruction.

Two Assumptions

The reports add that no new policy decision in that sense has so far been taken. But it is true that the issue has been discussed at the top level in Washington, it will clearly be crucial for the future of NATO — and quite possibly for the future of world peace.

interests of Western defence.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously leave the argument underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and, certainly no country in Western Europe can afford to do without a nuclear deterrent.

Economic News from Abroad

French Tax Reform

An outline of fiscal reform has been approved by the French Government and will be submitted to parliament in the autumn in order to come into effect with the 1958 budget. Main features of the proposals: simplification of the income-tax system by amalgamation of the present "proportional tax" and "progressive sur-tax" into a single progressive income tax; extension of the purchase tax (levied on "added value") to include not only manufacturers, but also wholesalers; the reduction of death duties in direct line of death taxes compensated partly by an increase in the indirect succession duty; an increased effort to eliminate tax evasion. The reform is expected to boost state revenue by reducing widespread tax evasion by the self-employed and in Latin America, India, and Pakistan, got more than before.

U.S. Aid

Of the \$5,000,000 spent by the U.S. for foreign aid in 1958, military aid accounted for somewhat over half. Of the over two-thirds went to the Far East and to Western Europe. Of the non-military aid, however, over one-half was spent for Latin America, the Near East, Africa and South Asia, and almost one-third for the Far East countries. While the aggregate value of U.S. aid was almost exactly the same as in 1957, the aid paid to countries directly by a full third (\$1,000,000), while Latin America, India, and Pakistan, got more than before.

Not Enough Gold

Fears have recently been expressed that the general reluctance of many governments to hold as much of their external reserves in foreign currencies as in the years when the dollar shortage was more widespread may bring an international scramble for the limited supplies of gold. While the U.S. continues to hold over half the world's stocks of gold, the outflow in the past year amounted to \$3,300m., which is almost one-third of the amount by which remaining stocks at Fort Knox still exceed the 25 per cent backing for the U.S. currency which has to be maintained under existing law. London's gold reserves are estimated to have been worth some \$377m., excluding Russian production. The total amount was 30,200,000 ounces, about three per cent more than in 1957. Russian mines are thought to have turned out about 40 per cent of this total, or about £150m. worth, which would put Russian production at 70 per cent of the South African level. Against this new production of 30,200,000 ounces, demand totalled over 26,000,000, of which half went into reserves held by Central Banks in the various countries of the world, 5,000,000 into industrial consumption, and at least 4,000,000 into private hoards. The balance of some 8,000,000 was bought for investment, mainly through the markets in London, Zurich, and Canada. This was the biggest increase, as in 1957 investment demand was only for 1,500,000 ounces. Much of the rising investment demand is believed to have been undertaken by individuals expecting a rise in the official price of the metal and to the extent that they had diverse supplies that might otherwise be cushioning international trade the pressure on the world's payments system has been dangerously increased, particularly since there are no foreseeable circumstances in which the Americans can be seen agreeing to an increase. Should there be a general rush to convert short term foreign assets into gold, there could be a considerable financial crisis, as governments and central banks, hold some \$6,000m. in dollar form and a further \$6,000m. in private hands.

The novel feature is, however, that, contrary to previous practice, excesses of revenue were not immediately used up for additional spending, nor were expenditures made without adequate financing, so that the budget intended in the original budget was more or less achieved despite shifts in details. Whether the right course has been adopted in all cases is another question, and should be explored. Also, "window-dressing" by postponing payments due in the first half of the fiscal year, together with a slight reduction in creating last year's favourable account. But there can be no doubt that a considerable improvement has been achieved in the Treasury's financial standing, and a further advance in the current year.

It could, of course, have been predicted that opposition to the Comptroller's Immigration Levy would take advantage of these results for another assault on the levy. On the face of it, there can indeed be little justification for a government that is not in financial straits asking for funds to absorb immigration that fails to arrive. But such a formal approach to the problem, sticking too closely to Mr. Eshkol's public arguments and taking only the State's household requirements into account, is much too narrow. Indeed, from that perspective, the government's balance sheet has long been quite satisfactory. Computations included in the Bank of Israel's annual report show that even in 1957 the State's current accounts closed with a positive balance of IL150m., and its aggregate account with foreign governments and the Bank of Israel, which in 1958 were IL18m. and IL44m. However, these positive balances were offset by deficits incurred by the Jewish Agency and by the local authorities. The State, as the most potent body, has indeed been instrumental in covering the needs of its weaker partners, and it would be mere self-delusion not to take these ancillary needs into account.

Moreover, the public sector's financial activity should be considered against the backdrop of the national economy, aiming at a balanced monetary development from the point of view of the general supply of goods and services. Economic public revenue and expenditure may be the first precept of sound finance, but it is certainly not the last one. In Israel the public's purchasing power is now expanding quite independently of the public sector's deficit financing, due largely to German restitution payments and to inflow of private capital investments beyond the current spending needs. The doubling of our foreign currency reserves in the course of the past year has spelled a parallel increase of liquid assets for payment in the inner market by well over IL100m., and the repayment of foreign debts in local currency, which has also attained substantial dimensions, has had a similar effect. To the extent that the additional liquid resources have been saved for long-term investments, the development must have been of beneficial influence. But to the extent that free purchasing power has been accumulated and is exerting pressure on the home market, there is a good case for offsetting it by building up a public revenue balance. One may, of course, argue that the forced loan was approved for different reasons and for other ends; but one should admit that our habitual approach to the matter has neglected its wider aspects.



Israel Exhibits At Chicago Trade Fair

By VICTOR PERRY
Special to The Jerusalem Post

CHICAGO.

To get to the Israel booth at the giant International Trade Fair here, one must first pass the exhibits of the United Arab Republic, Morocco, and Tunisia. They are all two to three times larger than Israel's 90 square metres. Their size is misleading, though, since Israel has managed to pack more into its limited space. This compactness seems in keeping with the country's judicious use of her limited acreage, but Israel's friends and followers here do not conceal their disappointment at the size of the exhibit. A similar display at the New International Trade Fair this spring covered three times the area.

Natan Raviv, Israel Trade Commissioner in the U.S., says that the tremendous crowds generated by the Fair as well as the intense interest shown in the Israel exhibit will mean a much larger display next time. This is only the second year Israel has exhibited at a major trade fair in Chicago, where she is the youngest of 30 nations participating. The Fair dwarfs anything of its kind which this city

has ever done. The excitement generated by the visit of Queen Elizabeth and of an 18-ship naval flotilla, as well as the official ceremonies opening the St. Lawrence Seaway, have brought out Chicagoans by the tens of thousands to see the tents which is the focal point of all activities.

On the exhibition's second day, 65,000 persons went through the exhibits to 100,000, expected to have passed through by the time it closes down its two-week stand on July 18. Naturally Israel stands to benefit from this great influx, which also includes some 10,000 buyers from every part of the country.

Queen in Hurry

While Queen Elizabeth barely glanced at the Israel booth as she rushed through on a motor cart one was suggested that Israel should have merit to merit a visit by her Majesty. A few Chicagoans, however, do not conceal their disappointment at the size of the exhibit. A similar display at the New International Trade Fair this spring covered three times the area.

The exhibit covers most of the country's export products, ranging from Yeminite graphic and picture panels depicting various aspects of Israel development but they lack cohesion and sparkle.

As a result of the increased



This textile and raincoat display makes up the central part of the Israel Exhibit at Chicago's International Trade Fair. At left above, Susan Strasberg, stage and screen star who was first to play the role of Anne Frank on Broadway, visits the Israel Exhibit to receive an up to date report on the progress of the "Anne Frank Forest." Shown her around is Matatya Dagan (left), Israel Consul in Chicago, and Nathan Raviv, Israel Trade Commissioner in the United States.

raincoats, which make up one-quarter of all raincoat imports by the United States. Israel's textile market has taken a sudden rise since the recent decision of the Union Bank of Beverly Hills, California, to use 2,500 square metres in its new eight-storey building now under construction.

Foods and Wines

Other products being shown are canned foods, wines, vodka, champagne, chocolates, hard candies, cement, plywood, shoes and religious items. There are numerous graphic and picture panels depicting various aspects of Israel development but they lack cohesion and sparkle.

As a result of the increased

promotion of Israel products in the U.S. and improved economic conditions in this country, Mr. Raviv feels that Israel's record \$21m. worth of exports to the U.S. in 1957 will be exceeded by at least five per cent this year. The entrance of Zim lines into the Great Lakes traffic this spring, followed by the present display of Israel products to thousands of Midwest buyers, is expected to give a noticeable boost to Israel's export trade, it is felt by Matatya Dagan, Israel Economic Consul in Chicago. Dagan, who took over his post just two months ago, is in charge of local arrangements for the Israel exhibit.

Kibbutzniks Go Back to School

By Our Economic Correspondent

IN September, the Ruppin Institute in Bnei Brak, Hefez is opening the first two-year course in a decade of providing agricultural knowledge to cooperative farmers.

Our kibbutzim were never able to spate members for more than a few weeks, or a few months at the most. Bestowed lectures, books and equipment were had in jet, and so the Ruppin Institute plodded along on short academic background and refresher courses, longest of which were the six-month agro-mechanics' courses organized with Ort's help in the last few years.

However, the kibbutzim have at last come to the conclusion that the management of their farm branches cannot be entrusted to members equipped only with good will, practical field knowledge and tips from old-timers; this equipment is too expensive to pass into inexperienced hands, and that the only way to make investment pay is to apply the most modern methods of planning, cultivation, irrigation and picking not to mention management at which members of the kibbutzim strain from school or from the army could not possibly be adept. What is more, the kibbutzim have lost promising candidates to the University and the Technion and did not want to be left without scientific cadres.

And so the kibbutzim developed, as did the collective farming, achieved by trial and error and reached only through devotion, hard work and full awareness of farm needs and the possibilities of modern science, is now to be

period in which agriculture has absolute priority in economic planning and allocations, still open to everyone who wants to join, but they want the rising generation to have as much opportunity for higher studies as adolescents in the city, and they realize that without systematic training in administration and management, as well as in the scientific aspects of agriculture, they will be unable to keep up the economic level of their farms.

Market Tighter

An additional reason for the interest of the kibbutzim in higher learning is the fact that the seller's market in farm commodities is fading, while simultaneously the

market and the sciences as well as in management.

Although it is more orthodox than the short courses that preceded it, and could thus be fitted into a course of conventional university training, it is still tailored to such kibbutz realities as communal life, a broad range of ages among the students and good working knowledge of the farm and the skills it demands. Thus, catering to a form of farm organization which fulfills such a major function in the progress and development of our agricultural production, it will help bring all of our agriculture closer to the goal of modern production and profitability.

The course at the Ruppin Institute is designed for youngsters out of school as well as for old-timers who have accumulated practical experience but require theoretical grounding. A secondary school certificate will be required for admission, and there will be examinations after the first year. The course will give training in

horticulture, animal husbandry, and management of the kibbutz.

BETTER OUTLOOK FOR COTTON

WASHINGTON (PTFS) —

The International Cotton Advisory Committee, which has been meeting in Washington, has issued a better forecast for cotton during the season ending on July 31, but comments that with increased production expected in the future "everything now hangs on consumption."

For this year total cotton production outside the Communist countries is estimated at 28,900,000 bales, almost 1,000,000 more than in 1957-58.

Total consumption is expected to be close to last year's figure of 28,500,000 bales. Although increased confidence is expressed in the future of the textile industry in Western Europe, and the slump seems to be easing, aggregate consumption in

Europe and Britain will pre-empt American states are also reported to be planting less.

In the Middle East, India and Pakistan, there is no lack of interest in planting cotton despite the lower prices of this year, but the Egyptian extra long staple crop is to be restricted by 3,500,000 dunams, reducing last year's area by about 28 per cent.

The cuts in Egypt and Mexico are expected to pave the way for substantially larger exports from the U.S. without disrupting world trade.

At the moment the U.S. is sponsoring talks in Washington amongst the major producing countries on the problems of marketing and distribution of cotton in the world.

The American crop, for instance, is tentatively estimated at 14,000,000 bales against some 11,800,000 last year; but cuts of 25 to 30 per cent are expected in Mexico's production, and some of the

work methods in the small

plants are often antiquated, despite modern equipment.

There is next to no research.

Some fabrics are made crease-resistant although this shortens their life by up to 40 per cent. If such cloth is used for children's wear, it is certainly wasteful. Poor waterproofing also shortens the active life of many clothes.

Other assailants are micro-organisms like mildew, fungi and insects like moths. Proper protective treatment is one of the most urgent needs in the industry.

The manufacturers are largely indifferent to it up to the consumers and often the government fails to act, the report charges.

The sun also helps hasten the end of our woven goods.

In Israel, it shines for nine out of every ten days.

The warm climate leads to profuse perspiration, another destructive chemical agent.

Research should be conducted to

Economic Annual in Making

Jerusalem Post Reporter

INTEREST in the progress of the Israel economy and in the opportunities it presents is growing rapidly and among men of commerce and industry who see in this country an expanding and ever more liberalized market and a potential supplier of many kinds of goods. Businessmen with plans in the back of their mind and others scanning trends and prospects in various countries, ask for data about Israel's present and future and her economic regime and climate.

To provide such a guide — concise and easily readable, up-to-date and non-partisan, and yet simple enough without indulging in irrelevant details — is a task on which The Jerusalem Post has now ventured. The book, to be published in December, will open with a general introduction summarizing Israel's investment experience and prospects and a dozen short articles by experts dealing

with the main Israel industries of interest for people abroad. Another part will discuss our economic ministries and institutions, their factual background and the way they operate, including also practical guides for the investor, the taxpayer, the importer from Israel, etc. A series of case histories of industrial, financial and major industrial concern in this country, summed up by the editorial staff, will provide the reader with hard and fast facts. Statistical and pictorial sections will be appended.

The Annual's Editor is Dr. Moshe Ater, Economic Editor of The Jerusalem Post. The editorial advisory board consists of Mr. Pinhas Sapir, Minister of Commerce and Industry; Dr. Y. Forder, Chairman of Bank Leumi; Mr. Z. Zabarsky, Managing Director of the Workers Bank Ltd.; Mr. D. Dunsky, Chairman of Jacob Japhet and the Foreign Investors Association; and Mr. T.R. Lurie, Editor, The Jerusalem Post.

The Company is prepared to return the money to the holders of the above mentioned debentures before January 2, 1960, with payment of interest till the day of the maturity.

The numbers drawn are the following:

49 116 119 176 237 240 268 280 387

423 429 474 517 558 586 585 613 643

721 782 834 859 881 900 1064 1105 1108

1127 1188 1194 1237 1265 1351 1383 1382 1404

1433 1440 1445 1543 1676 1730 1751 1832 1840

1850 1864 1873 1882 1962

It was feared earlier that the U.S. stockpile acquisitions made on a barter basis against farm surpluses would dwindle rapidly after the exceptional March quarter. However, the June quarter figures indicate that the year's total will be bigger than in 1958.

Statistics of diamond sales provide a useful confirmation. In 1957, the last "normal" year, total diamond sales reached a record of 178.7m. Last year, they dropped to 165.5 million. In 1958 a new sales record may be reached.

Jerusalem, July 14, 1959.

THE COMPLETE

ENGLISH-HEBREW

DICTIONARY by Reuben Alcalay

TO ALL READERS OF

THE JERUSALEM POST

This is the
BOOK OFFER
of the year

4 VOLUMES - IL 50*

(regular price IL65)

Published by Massadah

THIS OFFER IS AVAILABLE ON THE INSTALMENT PLAN. REGISTRATION FEE IL2 - AND IL12 PER VOLUME. GET YOUR FIRST VOLUME NOW. OTHERS WILL FOLLOW AT SIX-MONTH INTERVALS. FOR OVERSEAS READERS IL5.00 FOR EACH VOLUME (POSTAGE PREPAID).

All individual mail orders should be addressed to:
THE JERUSALEM POST,
P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem

Registration at 300 kiosks, news-stands and bookshops throughout the country, and at offices of THE JERUSALEM POST. Wholesale Distributors — Sherman Agency and Atlas.

Shoddy Work Wastes Textiles

Strict Control of Standards Urged

By YAACOV ARDON

NEW HOUSES—OR SLUMS

Multi-Storey Blocks Can Be Healthy

By NOEMI AZALAK

A few years ago the immediate necessity of solving accommodation problems for a constant flow of immigrants could not be used as an excuse for monstrous housing schemes. Today, with relatively less pressure, one would expect planners to use a more constructive approach. But most housing projects are still planned with complete disregard for basic principles, displaying an extreme lack of insight and imagination.

A housing scheme must supply three main requirements: the dwelling facilities must be adequate; grouped so as to form a community unit and create a sense of social cohesion; and, in scale, pattern and composition, to the wider frame of which they form a unit.

In this country, the absence of rented flats and the difficulty of saving enough to change accommodation according to growing needs, amount to the fact that for into workers' flats, they inevit-

ably lead to slum conditions. Beside constituting a disturbing visual element in the landscape, ugly buildings affect the values of the people who live in them. A long, solid, blank facade, three stories high and placed by small holes for windows, suggest a prison; even the flats are cool (see cut).

New housing schemes were meant as an improvement upon existing conditions. Constructed on large lots, they were planned away from noisy streets, looking inwards into the communal compound. It is the planner's job to see to it that this purpose does not defeat itself.

A cluster of houses, appropriately planned in relationship to each other and the space and scenario around them, may well become agreeable communal surroundings. With the addition of open space for children to play in and parents to enjoy, and with communal services near at hand, it can be a welcome substitute to social identification through street activity.

But in most cases, our housing schemes are merely blocks of flats situated off the main street, which forces tenants to walk a distance in order to find themselves in a core of activity. No adequate thought was given to providing an inner centre, shopping facilities or institutional services between the houses, so as to provide a setting for social activities.

In planning for new immigrants, this sociological aspect also assumes vital importance. Social customs have roots too deep to allow them to submit to uniform nation-wide residential patterns. Mediterranean people—and many are becoming more and more so—do not regard their home as their castle. Their place of social contact is outside the house.

If improving one's living conditions means being locked up in a tiny third-floor flat, little wonder many prefer staying in rascally and unsightly old houses in Jaffa, where social life is full of vigour. Slums can be cheery places, where there is a feeling of social cohesion; modern housing schemes have all the potentialities of becoming gloomy slums.

A well planned town consists of a general scheme, where every part and unit fulfills its function within the overall mechanism. Israel urbanism has yet no definite character, consequently, there are no inherent limitations for future developments.

Aware of the fact that a monthly outlay of IL.80 is reasonable, the price of flats beyond the means of many, and newcomers in particular, Mr. Goldstein suggests government grants to immigrants for the first two years, either as long-term interest-free loans or as downright subsidies. Alternatively, smaller and cheaper units may be included within the individual housing units. This would still save considerable sums now spent on various forms of housing aid.

Mr. Goldstein believes it possible to complete a first 1,500-flat project to be located on development land in the cities or suburbs within one year. All now depends upon government approval of a plan submitted to the Economic Minister's Committee several months ago.

Meant As Alternative

The rental housing projects envisaged by the Association would not be a substitute for Government housing projects. Mr. Goldstein stressed. They were suggested as an alternative permanent housing solution for many. Whilst the Government should by rights have first call on the allocation of completed units, initial success might later lead to the construction of more expensive and varied types of buildings.

"Popular" housing under construction at Heslyya. Note tiny windows and monotonous facade.

Contractors Suggest Flats for Rental

By ZELEV SCHUL

HOUSING for rental as a revived form of investment in Israel is being seriously considered by the Association of Israel Building Contractors. According to its chairman, Mr. Aharon Goldstein, the three prerequisites are financial initiative by a public body; adequate returns for would-be investors and government cooperation.

Implementation of the project would, according to preliminary calculations, free the government of considerable financial burdens such as a "dead loss" in immigrant housing. It would also offer welcome alternative to local newly wed couples and independent immigrants with modest means who are willing to give Israel a "try" without tying themselves down by property investments. Government cooperation would entail a saving on building materials, netting a building of some IL.400 per two-room flat in a typical 20-unit house. Alternatively, the authorities could provide long-term loans or mortgages at an interest rate of three to four per cent for 25 years.

This would bring the construction cost of a two-room flat down to IL.9,000, including IL.500 for land development and make the flats available for a maximum of IL.80 per month, or the equivalent of 20 to 30 per cent of the average income of wage earners, which is comparable to the proportion abroad.

Mr. Goldstein thinks it possible to net a 10 per cent return on the investments, including four per cent depreciation. Such returns may also entice foreign investors, he

believes. In recent negotiations conducted by his Association with one potential U.S. investor, the latter declared his willingness to put IL.500,000 into a trial project.

Local contractors have also indicated readiness to consider investments on a capital basis with foreign capital.

Aware of the fact that a monthly outlay of IL.80 is reasonable, the price of flats beyond the means of many, and newcomers in particular, Mr.

Goldstein suggests government grants to immigrants for the first two years, either as long-term interest-free loans or as downright subsidies. Alternatively, smaller and cheaper units may be included within the individual housing units. This would still save considerable sums now spent on various forms of housing aid.

Mr. Goldstein believes it possible to complete a first 1,500-flat project to be located on development land in the cities or suburbs within one year. All now depends upon government approval of a plan submitted to the Economic Minister's Committee several months ago.

Meant As Alternative

The rental housing projects envisaged by the Association would not be a substitute for Government housing projects.

Mr. Goldstein stressed. They were suggested as an alternative permanent housing solution for many. Whilst the Government should by rights have first call on the allocation of completed units, initial success might later lead to the construction of more expensive and varied types of buildings.

Building Union Boasts Quiet Record of Efficiency

By MARK SEGAL

Post Labour Correspondent

DESPITE retrenchments in Government housing operations, the state of employment in the building industry has been satisfactory this year, the Secretary of the Building Workers Union, Mr. Haim Flexer, declares. Jerusalem is at present one of the country's most thriving centres of building activity, especially for large projects such as the University campus and the Medical Centre at Ein Karem.

The construction of plants such as the IL.2m. Kitan textile mill at Dimona has helped to absorb new immigrant labour in the development areas.

Mr. Flexer has been the president of the Union since 1946, when he reorganized its structure. Its membership now reaches the 37,000 mark, plus some 20,000 seasonal building workers not active in the Union who share in the Insurance Fund.

The Building Workers Union, something of an unusual labour body, it has obtained excellent working conditions and decent social welfare benefits for its members without resorting to strikes. It organizes its own vocational training schemes. The union, under the amiable Mr. Flexer's leadership, has created one of the Histadrut's strongest insurance funds, which has loaned millions to employees.

The union's training schemes are operated with some assistance from the Mi-

UR housing is not up to par.

This has repeatedly been admitted, though often in a veiled manner, at the building industry's various meetings during the past year. Experts, officials and contractors have implied that a revolution may be called for that may make present building methods as obsolete as the wooden plough.

The fault begins with urban planning. Tel Aviv has been one of the first cities to admit its mistakes in this respect and no one from the Mayor down, denies that if the city is not to suffocate in its snarled-up approaches and choked main streets, it needs more than just a face-lifting of the traffic system. This will, however, be a gradual process, as the Minister of Labour himself admitted at a recent convention of building contractors in Tel Aviv, "nothing has turned out to be more expensive in the long run than improvisation in matters of traffic." This time, however, as a result of public protests, the twin targets are "liveability" and a new stress on better-looking exteriors. Colour has increasingly been used, though not always to advantage, in attempts to offset drab uniformity.

Large housing blocks, containing all necessary services and facilities, are strongly advocated by most local building architects as a means to solve urban density problems. Such "community blocks" can be integrated into any urban environment. Requiring but a relatively small plot of land, they can be built in a short time, thus relieving transport problems. "Savvy" land near sea can be used for green spaces and communal activities. In developing cities where public buildings emerge and change the skyline of a dormant semi-rural type town to that of a modern, mechanized city, dwelling houses should follow the general pattern, lending themselves to new developments.

Trick' Block Speeds Construction

By PHILIP GILLON

A SMALL item in *The Jerusalem Post* a few weeks ago brought a strange export to add to this country's earnings of foreign currency—the Israel Trinidad Building Block. The Post reported that a company in Israel was manufacturing a new type of building block, known as the "trick" block, which was suitable for erecting buildings at great speed and in considerable quantity.

The Tashlif Brick was in fact made under licence given by the inventor, a Rhodesian architect named Stead. The Post was read in Trinidad by a builder named Ackelsberg who promptly came to Israel to investigate the brick. He stated that it was a good and reliable building block.

After hearing exactly what Ackelsberg had to say, they decided that they had better make their heads together and designed a new type of block, custom-built to suit his requirements. A die was cast in a hurry and a sample submitted to the visitor. It was much better, he said, but it was not quite right.

Order Placed

Further sessions produced a second die and a further experimental brick. This time the Trinidadian was satisfied and placed an order for 100,000 blocks to be made in Israel. He will make bricks in Trinidad under licence from the Israel designers. The principle of the block is that the blocks interlock.

Mr. Flexer welcomes the "quiet revolution" overtaking the building industry. All sections of the industry suffer from conservatism, he admits, adding that employers and employees must adjust themselves to the introduction of new materials, equipment and techniques.

BARGAINS—TO LET

3-ROOM FLATS

Bekaria 11,100
CENTRE 10,000
Kyr. Schmelz 15,000

2-ROOM FLATS

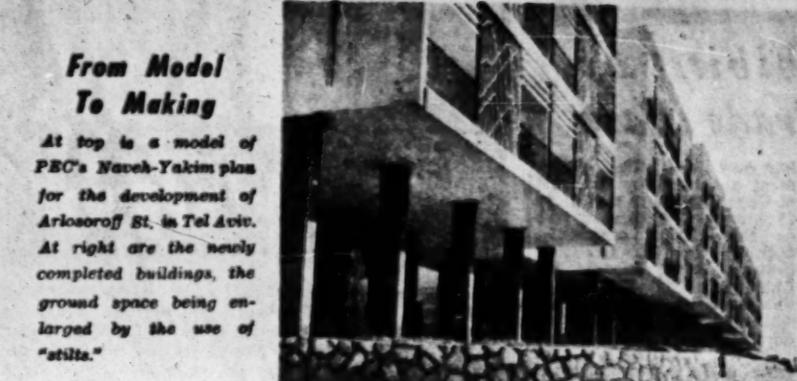
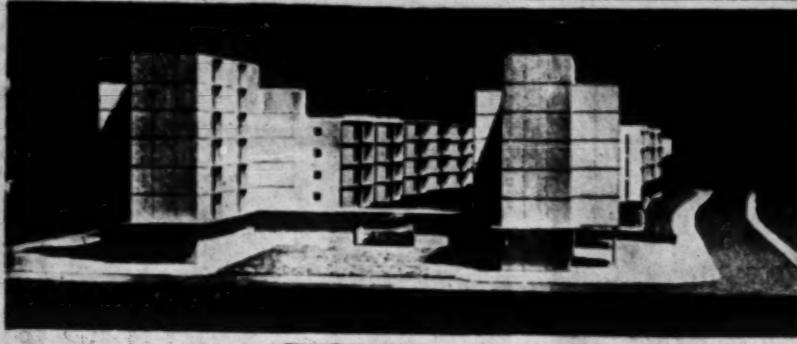
Bekaria 11,000
CENTRE 7,000
Katzman 6,000

DONATH JERUSALEM P.O.B. 143

Zion Cinema Bldg. Tel. 5449, 61082

REHABILITATION AND PENSION

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT ISRAEL



From Model To Making

At top is a model of PEC's Neveh-Yakim plan for the development of Ariyosor St. in Tel Aviv. At right are the newly completed buildings, the ground space being enlarged by the use of "stiles."

P.E.C. Builds Model City Project

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE Palestine Economic Corporation, long a pioneer in real estate development, has now entered the field on a large scale through its two subsidiaries, Neveh-Yakim and Yarkon. The two were registered in 1956 and started operating forthwith.

Record of Development

It was the PEC that developed the Talpiot and Beit Hakerem areas in Jerusalem in the early 1920's, along with five middle-class housing developments in Tel Aviv and the Kiryat Haim and Bat Galim developments in Haifa Bay. In 1928, PEC and the Bayit Bayach Land Corporation, acquired, together with the Jewish National Fund, an 8,000-dunam tract of derelict swamp land in Haifa Bay where it proceeded to develop such communities as Kiryat Yam.

In 1954, the PEC completed one of the most modern buildings for sale on Mount Carmel, still owns 2,200 dunams in the Bayit area. Holding a long-term lease on 270 dunams in 11 commercial and industrial centres throughout the country, it has erected approximately 35,000 sq.m. of factory buildings—which of 6,000 have been sold and the remainder leased—and is putting up another 8,000.

In 1954, the PEC completed one of the most modern buildings for sale on Mount Carmel, still owns 2,200 dunams in the Bayit area. Holding a long-term lease on 270 dunams in 11 commercial and industrial centres throughout the country, it has erected approximately 35,000 sq.m. of factory buildings—which of 6,000 have been sold and the remainder leased—and is putting up another 8,000.

In 1954, the PEC completed one of the most modern buildings for sale on Mount Carmel, still owns 2,200 dunams in the Bayit area. Holding a long-term lease on 270 dunams in 11 commercial and industrial centres throughout the country, it has erected approximately 35,000 sq.m. of factory buildings—which of 6,000 have been sold and the remainder leased—and is putting up another 8,000.

In 1954, the PEC completed one of the most modern buildings for sale on Mount Carmel, still owns 2,200 dunams in the Bayit area. Holding a long-term lease on 270 dunams in 11 commercial and industrial centres throughout the country, it has erected approximately 35,000 sq.m. of factory buildings—which of 6,000 have been sold and the remainder leased—and is putting up another 8,000.

In 1954, the PEC completed one of the most modern buildings for sale on Mount Carmel, still owns 2,200 dunams in the Bayit area. Holding a long-term lease on 270 dunams in 11 commercial and industrial centres throughout the country, it has erected approximately 35,000 sq.m. of factory buildings—which of 6,000 have been sold and the remainder leased—and is putting up another 8,000.

In 1954, the PEC completed one of the most modern buildings for sale on Mount Carmel, still owns 2,200 dunams in the Bayit area. Holding a long-term lease on 270 dunams in 11 commercial and industrial centres throughout the country, it has erected approximately 35,000 sq.m. of factory buildings—which of 6,000 have been sold and the remainder leased—and is putting up another 8,000.

In 1954, the PEC completed one of the most modern buildings for sale on Mount Carmel, still owns 2,200 dunams in the Bayit area. Holding a long-term lease on 270 dunams in 11 commercial and industrial centres throughout the country, it has erected approximately 35,000 sq.m. of factory buildings—which of 6,000 have been sold and the remainder leased—and is putting up another 8,000.

In 1954, the PEC completed one of the most modern buildings for sale on Mount Carmel, still owns 2,200 dunams in the Bayit area. Holding a long-term lease on 270 dunams in 11 commercial and industrial centres throughout the country, it has erected approximately 35,000 sq.m. of factory buildings—which of 6,000 have been sold and the remainder leased—and is putting up another 8,000.

In 1954, the PEC completed one of the most modern buildings for sale on Mount Carmel, still owns 2,200 dunams in the Bayit area. Holding a long-term lease on 270 dunams in 11 commercial and industrial centres throughout the country, it has erected approximately 35,000 sq.m. of factory buildings—which of 6,000 have been sold and the remainder leased—and is putting up another 8,000.

In 1954, the PEC completed one of the most modern buildings for sale on Mount Carmel, still owns 2,200 dunams in the Bayit area. Holding a long-term lease on 270 dunams in 11 commercial and industrial centres throughout the country, it has erected approximately 35,000 sq.m. of factory buildings—which of 6,000 have been sold and the remainder leased—and is putting up another 8,000.

In 1954, the PEC completed one of the most modern buildings for sale on Mount Carmel, still owns 2,200 dunams in the Bayit area. Holding a long-term lease on 270 dunams in 11 commercial and industrial centres throughout the country, it has erected approximately 35,000 sq.m. of factory buildings—which of 6,000 have been sold and the remainder leased—and is putting up another 8,000.

In 1954, the PEC completed one of the most modern buildings for sale on Mount Carmel, still owns 2,200 dunams in the Bayit area. Holding a long-term lease on 270 dunams in 11 commercial and industrial centres throughout the country, it has erected approximately 35,000 sq.m. of factory buildings—which of 6,000 have been sold and the remainder leased—and is putting up another 8,000.

In 1954, the PEC completed one of the most modern buildings for sale on Mount Carmel, still owns 2,200 dunams in the Bayit area. Holding a long-term lease on 270 dunams in 11 commercial and industrial centres throughout the country, it has erected approximately 35,000 sq.m. of factory buildings—which of 6,000 have been sold and the remainder leased—and is putting up another 8,000.

In 1954, the PEC completed one of the most modern buildings for sale on Mount Carmel, still owns 2,200 dunams in the Bayit area. Holding a long-term lease on 270 dunams in 11 commercial and industrial centres throughout the country, it has erected approximately 35,000 sq.m. of factory buildings—which of 6,000 have been sold and the remainder leased—and is putting up another 8,000.

In 1954, the PEC completed one of the most modern buildings for sale on Mount Carmel, still owns 2,200 dunams in the Bayit area. Holding a long-term lease on 270 dunams in 11 commercial and industrial centres throughout the country, it has erected approximately 35,000 sq.m. of factory buildings—which of 6,000 have been sold and the remainder leased—and is putting up another 8,000.

In 1954, the PEC completed one of the most modern buildings for sale on Mount Carmel, still owns 2,200 dunams in the Bayit area. Holding a long-term lease on 270 dunams in 11 commercial and industrial centres throughout the country, it has erected approximately 35,000 sq.m. of factory buildings—which of 6,000 have been sold and the remainder leased—and is putting up another 8,000.

In 1954, the PEC completed one of the most modern buildings for sale on Mount Carmel, still owns 2,200 dunams in the Bayit area. Holding a long-term lease on 270 dunams in 11 commercial and industrial centres throughout the country, it has erected approximately 35,000 sq.m. of factory buildings—which of 6,000 have been sold and the remainder leased—and is putting up another 8,000.

In 1954, the PEC completed one of the most modern buildings for sale on Mount Carmel, still owns 2,200 dunams

Career-Woman Will Be Homemaker in Washington

By Macabé Kaskin

WHEN Zena Harman was a starry-eyed college girl in England in the 1930's, her friend jokingly asked her to leap from a stream bank into a boat a short distance off-shore.

She leaped — it did not seem far — and landed fully dressed in the deep water. A good swimmer, she was ashore in a second, but wet, bedraggled, and unable to appear in public. Despite her predicament, or perhaps because of it, she led the hilarious laughter at her own expense.

It was one of the very few times in Zena Harman's life that her good fortune failed her. As a rule, she had always landed on her feet when she wanted something. Generally, she rarely had to depend on it. She modestly claims to have been lucky. Her friends say ability, hard work and personality played a much more important role.

Contradictory Ambition

Her early ambition was twofold and almost contradictory: she wanted to marry and have a family, yet to have a career which would enable her to develop her interests in international affairs, travel and people. She managed to combine both ambitions. Paradoxically enough, encouragement for continuing her career after marriage came from her husband, Mr. Avraham (Abe) Harman, Israel's recently appointed Ambassador to the U.S.

"He wouldn't hear of me giving up my work," says Mrs. Harman, born Zena Stern, a non-Zionist family in England in 1914.

Her mother, who died when Zena was named her after Zena Darc, a then currently popular stage actress.

Zena was a scholarship student both at secondary school and the London School of Economics, where she studied international law and relations in line with her plans for getting work with the League of Nations.

REFRESH YOUR MIND with This Puzzle



Begin with the letter **N** and proceed from square to square, horizontally, vertically, at an angle or zig-zag. How many times can you read the word **NET**? Send your answer to P.O.B. 1773, Haifa and enclose: one empty Telma Ice-Cream packet, one empty Telma Chicken Soup packet together with this advert clipped from the paper. Among the correct solutions the following prizes will be drawn:

FIRST PRIZE: IL 100
SECOND PRIZE: IL 50
THIRD PRIZE: IL 25

Last date for entries August 15.

REFRESH YOUR BODY With



she was asked to head the Department for International Organizations in the Foreign Ministry which sees that Israel is adequately represented on international bodies and helps brief 300-400 delegations a year. It maintains a large archive and is staffed by 150 professionals who must keep up with a colossal amount of documentation to be fully informed of the activities of the different organizations.

Some people claim that Israel's attendance at many conferences, particularly non-governmental, is a waste of time, money and energy — for no direct benefit arises from attending," says Mrs. Harman, who rejects this contention. For one thing, attendance squeezes the strange myth that have grown up about Israel. At one recent conference, Mrs. Harman was asked:

"Who is your present king?" "Israel has no king; we have a president."

"Oh, you must be joking, we heard so much about King David and King Solomon. I didn't know that the old regime had been overthrown."

Many persons lend credence to stories about Israel. The appearance of our delegates does much to dispel such misconceptions.

Finally, Israel's delegates are "100 per cent authentic envoys." They generally make a good impression, "on the basis of their professional competence and gain friends for the country without trying to."

Finally, attendance is stimulating to the delegates themselves. It brings them into contact with ideas and points of view.

Fresh Ideas

Mrs. Harman was elected chairman of the Programme Committee of UNICEF three times. Her term of office expires at the end of the year. Believing in rotation, Israel is not entitled for the Executive Board of UNICEF this time. When it steps down, she will be the first to have set a record for a small nation — three terms of three years each.

To be both a homemaker and a career-woman means putting in long hours. Mrs. Harman comes home in the evening, it is to take up the household chores where the maid (six hours off) left off. She does most of her own cooking, although David helps with the cooking and Naomi with the baking and shopping. But she has given up dishwashing. This occupation is within the sole jurisdiction of the children, who have drawn up a duty roster.

When she leaves with her husband for Washington this August, Mrs. Harman plans to stop all outside work and concentrate on her home and the responsibilities that devolve upon a wife in connection with her husband's position.

This is not the first time she has made plans to stop outside work. It is doubtful if she will succeed. It's one of her few failures.

PEP FRIENDS

MICHELLE LEWIN, 12, of 364 West End Avenue, N.Y., N.Y., U.S.A., is very eager to make new friends. She goes to Hebrew school but can only write in English. She likes to paint.

ESTELLE MARSH, 16, of 404 Buxton Woods, Larkhall, Lancashire, England, is looking for an Israeli pen friend aged 17 to 20. She collects records and is interested in games, sports and dancing. Her address is: "Klemens," 88a Street, Plumstead, Cape Province, South Africa.

JOHN PAUL, 17, Dereham House, Westoe, Berks, England, is anxious to correspond with a young Israeli aged about 18-20. He has had a wide range of interests — chess, cards, music and literature. He hopes to go to Oxford University next year.

PIERRE PERROUD, 15, of Rue du Molé, Geneva, Switzerland, a boy aged 15, is very eager to correspond with an Israeli girl of his age. He can correspond in English and French.

Greenhorn Gets Help

At the U.S. she met Mrs. Elizabeth Reves, who "was so terribly kind to me and gave me a lot of motherly advice when I was a 'rank greenhorn' to U.S. ways." Strangely enough, a third woman who impressed and influenced her deeply was also an American, Dr. Martha, the widow of British Children's Bureau, whom Mrs. Herman admires tremendously for her "tolerance, deep understanding of people, devotion and selflessness."

Upon her return to Jerusalem, Mrs. Harman was appointed Assistant Director of the Technical Assistance Department in the Prime Minister's Office. A year later

Write A Postcard

We will visit you to purchase all kinds of dress material you have no use for.

Write: No. 33, P.O. 4237, Tel Aviv.

We wish to thank our friends and clients for their good wishes on the occasion of the opening of our Hairdressing and Beauty Salon.

July, 1959.

7 Rehov Nordau, Haifa.

SYLVIA GROSSMAN EDITH WEISS

Diary of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

HEAD of the House complains long and bitterly about his arm which hurts him from shoulder to fingers. We have long discussions about what it can be. Maybe arthritis or rheumatism or maybe something rare. He wonders if it is the bone which is being eaten away by some virulent germ or if the muscle is not worn out from work and will be useless for the rest of his life. He compares it anxiously — and frequently — with his other arm and calls upon anyone around to compare how much thinner the painful arm is. He supposes that he is just wasting away, starting at the left shoulder, and says bravely that he wouldn't mind that so much if it were not so painful. We get lots of advice from all sorts of people of whom some have suffered from such things themselves or have relatives or neighbours or friends of friends with something similar. Some recommend massage, others say on no account massage, it damages the muscle, the only thing is heat and absolute rest. Physical exercise is essential if he doesn't want to lose the use of his arm altogether. The lady in the beauty parlour says she had exactly the same thing 20 years ago in Poland except that hers came out in lumps and she was cured by wonderful injections of hyaluronic acid. She unfortunately forgot the name, but as soon as she remembers she will tell me.

Finally, attendance is stimulating to the delegates themselves. It brings them into contact with ideas and points of view.

Fresh Ideas

Mrs. Harman was elected chairman of the Programme Committee of UNICEF three times. Her term of office expires at the end of the year. Believing in rotation, Israel is not entitled for the Executive Board of UNICEF this time. When it steps down, she will be the first to have set a record for a small nation — three terms of three years each.

To be both a homemaker and a career-woman means putting in long hours. Mrs. Harman comes home in the evening, it is to take up the household chores where the maid (six hours off) left off. She does most of her own cooking, although David helps with the cooking and Naomi with the baking and shopping. But she has given up dishwashing. This occupation is within the sole jurisdiction of the children, who have drawn up a duty roster.

When she leaves with her husband for Washington this August, Mrs. Harman plans to stop all outside work and concentrate on her home and the responsibilities that devolve upon a wife in connection with her husband's position.

This is not the first time she has made plans to stop outside work. It is doubtful if she will succeed. It's one of her few failures.

PEP FRIENDS

MICHELLE LEWIN, 12, of 364 West End Avenue, N.Y., N.Y., U.S.A., is very eager to make new friends. She goes to Hebrew school but can only write in English. She likes to paint.

ESTELLE MARSH, 16, of 404 Buxton Woods, Larkhall, Lancashire, England, is looking for an Israeli pen friend aged 17 to 20. She collects records and is interested in games, sports and dancing. Her address is: "Klemens," 88a Street, Plumstead, Cape Province, South Africa.

JOHN PAUL, 17, Dereham House, Westoe, Berks, England, is anxious to correspond with a young Israeli aged about 18-20. He has had a wide range of interests — chess, cards, music and literature. He hopes to go to Oxford University next year.

PIERRE PERROUD, 15, of Rue du Molé, Geneva, Switzerland, a boy aged 15, is very eager to correspond with an Israeli girl of his age. He can correspond in English and French.

Greenhorn Gets Help

At the U.S. she met Mrs. Elizabeth Reves, who "was so terribly kind to me and gave me a lot of motherly advice when I was a 'rank greenhorn' to U.S. ways." Strangely enough, a third woman who impressed and influenced her deeply was also an American, Dr. Martha, the widow of British Children's Bureau, whom Mrs. Herman admires tremendously for her "tolerance, deep understanding of people, devotion and selflessness."

Upon her return to Jerusalem, Mrs. Harman was appointed Assistant Director of the Technical Assistance Department in the Prime Minister's Office. A year later

Write A Postcard

We will visit you to purchase all kinds of dress material you have no use for.

Write: No. 33, P.O. 4237, Tel Aviv.

We wish to thank our friends and clients for their good wishes on the occasion of the opening of our Hairdressing and Beauty Salon.

July, 1959.

7 Rehov Nordau, Haifa.

SYLVIA GROSSMAN EDITH WEISS

Woman's Eye—Fire and Ice

By Patience Gray

HEAD of the House complains long and bitterly about his arm which hurts him from shoulder to fingers. We have long discussions about what it can be. Maybe arthritis or rheumatism or maybe something rare. He wonders if it is the bone which is being eaten away by some virulent germ or if the muscle is not worn out from work and will be useless for the rest of his life. He compares it anxiously — and frequently — with his other arm and calls upon anyone around to compare how much thinner the painful arm is. He supposes that he is just wasting away, starting at the left shoulder, and says bravely that he wouldn't mind that so much if it were not so painful. We get lots of advice from all sorts of people of whom some have suffered from such things themselves or have relatives or neighbours or friends of friends with something similar. Some recommend massage, others say on no account massage, it damages the muscle, the only thing is heat and absolute rest. Physical exercise is essential if he doesn't want to lose the use of his arm altogether. The lady in the beauty parlour says she had exactly the same thing 20 years ago in Poland except that hers came out in lumps and she was cured by wonderful injections of hyaluronic acid. She unfortunately forgot the name, but as soon as she remembers she will tell me.

Finally, attendance is stimulating to the delegates themselves. It brings them into contact with ideas and points of view.

Fresh Ideas

Mrs. Harman was elected chairman of the Programme Committee of UNICEF three times. Her term of office expires at the end of the year. Believing in rotation, Israel is not entitled for the Executive Board of UNICEF this time. When it steps down, she will be the first to have set a record for a small nation — three terms of three years each.

To be both a homemaker and a career-woman means putting in long hours. Mrs. Harman comes home in the evening, it is to take up the household chores where the maid (six hours off) left off. She does most of her own cooking, although David helps with the cooking and Naomi with the baking and shopping. But she has given up dishwashing. This occupation is within the sole jurisdiction of the children, who have drawn up a duty roster.

When she leaves with her husband for Washington this August, Mrs. Harman plans to stop all outside work and concentrate on her home and the responsibilities that devolve upon a wife in connection with her husband's position.

This is not the first time she has made plans to stop outside work. It is doubtful if she will succeed. It's one of her few failures.

PEP FRIENDS

MICHELLE LEWIN, 12, of 364 West End Avenue, N.Y., N.Y., U.S.A., is very eager to make new friends. She goes to Hebrew school but can only write in English. She likes to paint.

ESTELLE MARSH, 16, of 404 Buxton Woods, Larkhall, Lancashire, England, is looking for an Israeli pen friend aged 17 to 20. She collects records and is interested in games, sports and dancing. Her address is: "Klemens," 88a Street, Plumstead, Cape Province, South Africa.

JOHN PAUL, 17, Dereham House, Westoe, Berks, England, is anxious to correspond with a young Israeli aged about 18-20. He has had a wide range of interests — chess, cards, music and literature. He hopes to go to Oxford University next year.

PIERRE PERROUD, 15, of Rue du Molé, Geneva, Switzerland, a boy aged 15, is very eager to correspond with an Israeli girl of his age. He can correspond in English and French.

Greenhorn Gets Help

At the U.S. she met Mrs. Elizabeth Reves, who "was so terribly kind to me and gave me a lot of motherly advice when I was a 'rank greenhorn' to U.S. ways." Strangely enough, a third woman who impressed and influenced her deeply was also an American, Dr. Martha, the widow of British Children's Bureau, whom Mrs. Herman admires tremendously for her "tolerance, deep understanding of people, devotion and selflessness."

Upon her return to Jerusalem, Mrs. Harman was appointed Assistant Director of the Technical Assistance Department in the Prime Minister's Office. A year later

Write A Postcard

We will visit you to purchase all kinds of dress material you have no use for.

Write: No. 33, P.O. 4237, Tel Aviv.

We wish to thank our friends and clients for their good wishes on the occasion of the opening of our Hairdressing and Beauty Salon.

July, 1959.

7 Rehov Nordau, Haifa.

SYLVIA GROSSMAN EDITH WEISS

she gave a poetry reading under the aegis of the Apollo Society in the Royal Room at the Royal Festival Hall. She sat on a dais in this inconvenient little room waiting for the audience to settle.

Dame Edith is living his town though she did not return mind us to her Plantagenet descent. She might have been sitting there since the reign of Elizabeth I, folded in a cloak of black watered silk, her face like ivory lumen, her profile delineated as it were in finest silverpoint.

This was a winter portrait, a mask of thought decorated by enormous limp jewels on her slender parchment hands. Her head-dress was a Renaissance creation reminding one of a halo of twined serpents.

This spectacle would have been enough, but when she began to read — poems by Swinburne, Tennyson, George Peele, Shakespeare, Oberst and Sachervell Sitwell it was marvellous indeed. Dame Edith would have read like this alone in her room, going straight into the poems, as into an incantation.

In rehearsal her Medea was a vengeful sorceress, an avenger of another who had come into the court of Creon. The sinister figure writhed with menace. In performance the sorceress-magician (whose husband had enabled Jason to capture the Golden Fleece) gave place to a far more moving conception — of a desperate woman, wronged, betrayed, and driven to deep revenge.

The most moving moments were in the first act when she pleads with Jason, in tones so touching that one felt, granite would yield, and Jason forgot his blonde broochet. And in the thunderous scene of the third act when casting aside her cloak, she dragged her chair close to her, and became for the moment a warm, tender, passionate mother, invoking a deity, and operating an alchemical process.

This extraordinary woman has said that she never repeats a performance — it is evident that she continually changes her role anew. Her expense of nervous energy, involving her whole personality and in which her voice, movement, gesture, and even the manipulations of a cloak are imbued with electric force, is experienced on a new level. No wonder she arouses such passionate admiration.

If Callas is meteor calm and myth we may more calmly think of Edith Sitwell as a luminous star in a more static constellation. This week

we are visited by two separate performances — the one by Edith Sitwell and the other by Dame Edith. The former is a marvellous performance, but the latter is incomparably finer.

It is a marvellous performance, but the latter is incomparably finer.

She finished with a transatlantic Roy Campbell, San Juan de la Cruz's "Upon a gloomy night," which she was as incomparably fine as the original. Roy Campbell was her godson, and she said, the finest poet of our time.

At the end Dame Edith rose like an abeas from her chair, her long cloak

'Bond Women' Snap Up Bargains in New Knitwear

WHEN you show fashions to American women, you are showing them to shrewd and experienced shoppers who have developed an eye for quality and price through large opportunities for comparative shopping. Several days ago the Chicago delegation, a special fashion show at Jerusalem's Hollywood Hotel last Saturday night and by luncheon the next day most of the numbers were reported sold a couple of times over.

A large portion of the clothes shown were products of the Aled and Dorina knitwear firms. A number of cottons were designed by Rosalie Shemmer, Shmuel and Lotte Choenner. The unique quality that marked almost all the items shown was their wearability — no eye-catching extravagances but quietly pleasing lines, designed to do credit to their wearers — including the woman with the not-so-perfect figure. And to do credit to them next season too!

Some knitwear items will serve as an example of what American women describe as "bubs": a white costume with its own double-breasted jacket, casually buttoned at the waist and edged in navy.



Rovell's printed cotton with bare midriff can be made most demure with the wide cummerbund of shantung. The jacket is buttoned down the back.

Em. R.

Warm Joes for Next Winter

By Esther Altman

A VERY brief announcement in this paper last Friday stated that the day of Haengaper winter footwear for the coming season had been held the day before in Jerusalem.

But behind this very dry statement lies a store of comfort and warmth for Israel's population during next winter's cold months and it is good to know that shoe-shops will be stocked with new and attractive items both in style and colour, which at the same time will guarantee almost unlimited wearability.

The display was shown at the Eden Hotel, Jerusalem, by Haengaper Ltd., of Haifa Bay, for local shoe-shops everywhere and by dropped in to join the throng of enthusiastic buyers. The show's success in Jerusalem, though on a more modified scale than in Tel Aviv — where even at 10.30 p.m., the organizers were still unable to close the doors — bodes well for Jerusalemites, who will be able to buy vulcanized overboots, galoshes, Wellington boots, slippers and athletic shoes in a variety of colours and in new hard-wearing materials introduced for this season.

Boots (overboots) in Ata's new Velvaton suede material reach the ankle, and have a vulcanized sole with a prolate (the pattern on the sole

which will prevent slipping in wet weather. They come in olive green, bright red, blue, beige and cinnamon brown — some with a "leopard fur" trim around the edge. Although they are for outdoor wear, they are soft and light enough to serve as slippers.

Special Process

Behind all these innovations is some interesting information. These new vulcanized soles are manufactured by a special process under licence from Frenchman, a large American firm which has 60 affiliated all over the world. Any new development produced by this company, therefore, is made available to Haengaper in Haifa, which has imported new machinery from America for the purpose. Founded in 1936 as a co-operative, in 1943 Haengaper switched from tyres, etc., to rubber footwear. The need then was to expand, and now ownership is shared by Koor Ltd. and Hamashbir Hamerkazi, with Mr. D. Gafni as General Manager.

The company employs 200 workers and last year it marketed 600,000 pairs of shoes and 120,000 pairs of boots and overshoes. They hope to reach three-quarters of a million this year, and the display we saw in Jerusalem last week is any indication, they should certainly succeed.

With the singing of "Hakim" under the dancing light of the torches and the remote stars, the twenty-minute ceremony came to an end. The girls marched off to waiting transport and to their camp, to complete the remainder of their two years army service.

Broderie Anglais, new in the shops is used for the crisp delicate frock on right. This dress features a silk cummerbund belt. On left a polka-dot cotton sheath with white cotton dickey and narrow belt.

BRIDGE

CAREFUL TIMING

S. J. 5 2
H. 10 6 3
D. 4 10 4
C. K. 10 2

S. A. K.
10 4
H. Q. J. Y.
D. K. 5
C. 9 8
7 4

W. E.
H. 9 4 2
D. Q. 9
8

E. J. 5 2

S. T. 6
H. X. 8 5
D. 7 6 5
C. A. 5

BOTH sides vulnerable.
North-South 40 on the score.
The bidding was:
North East South West
1H 18
2H 28
3H all pass

The defending team collected two spade tricks and punched South with a third spade. As he had at least two more tricks to lose in the red suits, declarer could not afford to let this pass and ruffed in the closed hand.

Prospects for nine tricks were bleak indeed. Diamonds could not be brought home before tricks were cleared.

Cutting his losses, declarer won the diamond with the

ace and continued the suit; and it was not possible to clear trumps in the only way, without losing control of spades. The only ray of hope was to find the adverse trumps evenly distributed and at least one diamond honour with West. Our readers will also have noted that the North-South pair had backed the wrong horse, because they had an obvious lay-down for three diamonds; but the part-score situation had helped to push them into the far more difficult contract of three hearts.

South played a diamond, cashing East to win. But West was on the alert and ruffed right up with the king. Now declarer was in a fix.

There was no effective way of stopping his opponents from ruffing a diamond; if East had a doubleton, he would doubtless signal, and if West's king was a singleton, an uneven trump break would entail a heavy penalty.

Cutting his losses, declarer won the diamond with the

ace and continued the suit; but the East made his third and played a third diamond. But now came the great surprise: West refused to ruff. As it was impossible for East to have passed with all the six missing trumps, West was obviously temporizing with a sure trump trick or two.

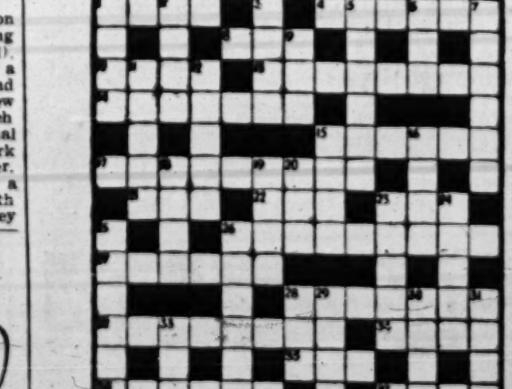
Obviously, there was nothing to be done against two

sure trump winners; but the remedy against an even split was as simple as it was spectacular. Three rounds of trumps had to be drawn, and it was not permissible to lose the last round. South therefore played a low trump from dummy and let it ride; West was allowed to make his knave and had to concede the rest.

With the singing of "Hakim" under the dancing light of the torches and the remote stars, the twenty-minute ceremony came to an end. The girls marched off to waiting transport and to their camp, to complete the remainder of their two years army service.

Broderie Anglais, new in the shops is used for the crisp delicate frock on right. This dress features a silk cummerbund belt. On left a polka-dot cotton sheath with white cotton dickey and narrow belt.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. Run and fasten the door? 4. Game to an understanding? 3. Collective evidence of marksmanship? 16. A grand success at cards? 18. What German soldier said to his wife? There's no danger of losing it? 15. Dishonest removal man? 17. City of food and water? 21. It's on neutral significance? 22. No place for conservative chauvinists? 23. Wash against? 26. The middle course does not allow you to do so? 27. It's nice to eat? 28. Vic and the Conservative are? 29. The Conservative are? 30. They apparently don't get wet? 31. Descriptive of a cut price? 32. Him possibly considered when taking one's cue? 33. How others will be negligent? 37. Mow around?

DOWN. — 1. Swimming singer? 2. Great pride in bread? 3. May be used for example? 5. It's tricky? 6. The Arab actually has more than one? 7. Lonely area? 9. A bit of hedge trimming? 11. Scholarly? 12. Something to do under the stars, perhaps? 13. It's never a tight fit? 14. A bit of a stretch? 15. Socks? 15. Head? 16. Grin? 18. Calm? 19. Adam? 20. Tin? 23. Madam? 24. Delay? 25. Sticks? 26. So-ray? 28. Gap? 29. Eyes? 30. Wade? 31. (days of) Terra? 32. Sea?

With hardly any pieces left on the board a draw seems inevitable, but Bill is always am-

Army Girls Take Oath

By a Special Correspondent

BY the light of flaring torches held by fifty girl officer-cadets under a starry sky, some four hundred recruits in Chen, the Women's Corps of the Israel Defense Forces, last night took the oath of allegiance to the State of Israel, its Constitution, and the Army at a moving ceremony held at Dr. Chaim Weizmann's graveside in Rehovot.

Future women officers in the Army, Navy and Air Force lined three sides of the square around the grave, the sun was in the garden of the Weizmann.

Standing to attention, they held up the torches which provided the sole illumination of the scene. The pine woodland behind the grave seemed almost like a proscenium over which the shadows of the girls flickered faintly.

Grouped on the lawns above the grave were the top officers of Chen led by Alia-Mishra Dina Werth, its commander, and Sgan-Aluf Ruth Yannai, commanding the Chen contingent in the Navy, and members of the Headquarters' staff. Other onlookers included Mr. Meyer W. Weisgal, Chairman of Yad Chaim Weizmann, and two of the late Dr. Weizmann's surviving sisters, Prof. Anna Weizmann and Dr. Maria Weizmann.

The girl recruits, who marched into the graveside area by platoons, had just completed their initial period of basic training, and had been for a week "in the field."

The commanding officer told the guests that the girls had come straight from their bivouacs and had no time to change press their clothing, creased and dusty from their rigorous training.

They wore khaki shirts and slacks, and each carried a rifle. Their last day had been spent in firing practice on ranges set amid the sand-dunes.

After the parade was called to order by the parade officer commanding, one of the girls stepped forward and recited the moving Hebrew poem "The Silver Platter" by Nathan Alterman. It was dedicated to the idea of service to the State, the nation, and their country.

The poem was given by the young girl sergeant-major.

The Colour Guard carrying the regimental and State flags then went to the head of each platoon and the girls, stretching out their arms, affirmed the oath by saying, "I swear."

With the singing of "Hakim" under the dancing light of the torches and the remote stars, the twenty-minute ceremony came to an end. The girls marched off to waiting transport and to their camp, to complete the remainder of their two years army service.

Broderie Anglais, new in the shops is used for the crisp delicate frock on right. This dress features a silk cummerbund belt. On left a polka-dot cotton sheath with white cotton dickey and narrow belt.

Beach Report (IV): SUCREIR FOR PICNIC



SUCREIR is a marvellous picnic beach about halfway between Palmahim (Nebi Rubin beach) and Ashdod Yam. We'll first list the advantages:

A new macadam road takes you right to the beach. Coming from Tel Aviv, drive along the Yavne road, turn right off right road to the sea just before getting to Yavne. Coming from Jerusalem the best approach is through Rehovot, turning left onto the Yavne road opposite the entrance to Yad Weizmann; at Yavne take sharp right, back towards Rishon, and the road to the beach is the first on your left.

As there are few settlements in the vicinity the straight, five-kilometre beach is almost deserted after midday, when all the locals have trekked home for lunch. It is lined at 30-metre intervals with massive dolmens and slabs of sandstone piled up during the removal of *si-si* gravel for building purposes. There is still plenty of sand and a series of "private roads" go right up to the sea in between each mound where you can park the car, 10 metres from your picnic point. A gravel

road north, by the way, takes you up to Nebi Rubin in five minutes, a decent walk considering in view of the shocking state of the road between Rishon and Nebi Rubin.

The beach is dotted with great flat slabs of sandstone which can be used as wind-breaks, back rests or tables, but the latter is not made.

However this is a dramatic place to picnic and paddle net to swim. As it is an open surf beach, the seasonal piling up of sand there is so steep that a powerful and dangerous undertow is created as the water falls back down the slope.

There are, of course, no life guards. But the sight of the surf is magnificent.

Don't let the kids go too far into the water or up onto the dolmens as the great slabs of rock could possibly slide onto them. Remember, too, to bring some keropene and a rag for cleaning tan from the feet.

Sucrer is lined with little balls of the stuff, but only along the water's edge.

There are no facilities of any kind, but escape to a beach like this is worthwhile.

At churned up Bat Yam and Herzliya, it is now impossible to find a place to sit.

As there are few settlements in the vicinity the straight, five-kilometre beach is almost deserted after midday, when all the locals have trekked home for lunch. It is lined at 30-metre intervals with massive dolmens and slabs of sandstone piled up during the removal of *si-si* gravel for building purposes. There is still plenty of sand and a series of "private roads" go right up to the sea in between each mound where you can park the car, 10 metres from your picnic point. A gravel

Doctors Can Cause Disease

By Dr. ELIAHU YAROM

EVEN in these days of the welfare state and the queues for the clinic, the doctor retains a unique authority. He can set his patient's mind at rest or turn him into a hypochondriac with an ill-considered diagnosis or a hasty, partial explanation of his sickness.

The patient does not want to understand the doctor, who must be especially on his guard with such patients.

One of these was recently referred to me and is responsible for these reflections. She was a woman of 46, a bit stout and inclined to be nervous.

A few months before, after a heavy meal, she had suffered from a sudden pain in her chest that passed off after an hour or so.

There was no life guard.

Don't let the kids go too far into the water or up onto the dolmens as the great slabs of rock could possibly slide onto them. Remember, too, to bring some keropene and a rag for cleaning tan from the feet.

There are no facilities of any kind, but escape to a beach like this is worthwhile.

At churned up Bat Yam and Herzliya, it is now impossible to find a place to sit.

As there are few settlements in the vicinity the straight, five-kilometre beach is almost deserted after midday, when all the locals have trekked home for lunch. It is lined at 30-metre intervals with massive dolmens and slabs of sandstone piled up during the removal of *si-si* gravel for building purposes. There is still plenty of sand and a series of "private roads" go right up to the sea in between each mound where you can park the car, 10 metres from your picnic point. A gravel

road north, by the way, takes you up to Nebi Rubin in five minutes, a decent walk considering in view of the shocking state of the road between Rishon and Nebi Rubin.

The beach is dotted with great flat slabs of sandstone which can be used as wind-breaks, back rests or tables, but the latter is not made.

However this is a dramatic place to picnic and paddle net to swim. As it is an open surf beach, the seasonal piling up of sand there is so steep that a powerful and dangerous undertow is created as the water falls back down the slope.

There are no facilities of any kind, but escape to a beach like this is worthwhile.

At churned up Bat Yam and Herzliya, it is now impossible to find a place to sit.

As there are few settlements in the vicinity the straight, five-kilometre beach is almost deserted after midday, when all the locals have trekked home for lunch. It is lined at 30-metre intervals with massive dolmens and slabs of sandstone piled up during the removal of *si-si* gravel for building purposes. There is still plenty of sand and a series of "private roads" go right up to the sea in between each mound where you can park the car, 10 metres from your picnic point. A gravel

road north, by the way, takes you up to Nebi Rubin in five minutes, a decent walk considering in view of the shocking state of the road between Rishon and Nebi Rubin.

The beach is dotted with great flat slabs of sandstone which can be used as wind-breaks, back rests or tables, but the latter is not made.

However this is a dramatic place to picnic and paddle net to swim. As it is an open surf beach, the seasonal piling up of sand there is so steep that a powerful and dangerous undertow is created as the water falls back down the slope.

There are no facilities of any kind, but escape to a beach like this is worthwhile.

At churned up Bat Yam and Herzliya, it is now impossible to find a place to sit.

As there are few settlements in the vicinity the straight, five-kilometre beach is almost deserted after midday, when all the locals have trekked home for lunch. It is lined at 30-metre intervals with massive dolmens and slabs of sandstone piled up during the removal of *si-si* gravel for building purposes. There is still plenty of sand and a series of "private roads" go right up to the sea in between each mound where you can park the car, 10 metres from your picnic point. A gravel

road north, by the way, takes you up to Nebi Rubin in five minutes, a decent walk considering in view of the shocking state of the road between Rishon and Nebi Rubin.

The beach is dotted with great flat slabs of sandstone which can be used as wind-breaks, back rests or tables, but the latter is not made.

However this is a dramatic place to picnic and paddle net to swim. As it is an open surf beach, the seasonal piling up of sand there is so steep that a powerful and dangerous undertow is created as the water falls back down the slope.

There are no facilities of any kind, but escape to a beach like this is worthwhile.

At churned up Bat Yam and Herzliya, it is now impossible to find a place to



ISRAEL'S WEEK

President At Home

THE President concluded his first round of consultations on the Cabinet crisis with the various party leaders after he had on Sunday received representatives of Adut Ha'avoda, Mapam, the Progressive Party, both Agudat Yisrael factions, and on Monday met with the five members of the Arab Knesset factions and the Communists.

There were no surprises at the talks with these parties, and most of them supported the continuation of the present Cabinet, but came to the conclusion, Mr. Y. Rittin and Mrs. E. Talmi of Mapam, were the only representatives to ask that Mr. Ben-Gurion should not head such a caretaker Government or try to form a new Government.

Yet there was an interesting episode at the President's consultations with Mr. Moshe Sneh and Mr. Tawfiq Toubi. While the formal part of the meeting was over, the Communists were asked, both their representatives remained with President Ben-Gurion for another hour for a general talk on political matters. It was one of the rare occasions in the last few years on which Dr. Sneh has met the President since the Communists are not often invited to receptions at Beit Hanassi. The President perhaps recalled Dr. Sneh's not-so-distant Zionist past, while the latter apparently emphasized once again his claim that his support of the Communist idea and complete identification with Soviet Russia was prompted by patriotic motives.

On Wednesday the President invited Prime Minister Ben-Gurion in order to charge him with the formation of a new Government that would enjoy the confidence of the Knesset. Mr. Ben-Gurion agreed to try, although there was little prospect of success. In his letter of reply to the

PRIME MINISTER BEN-GURION was charged by the President with the formation of a new government, although prospects of success were dim.

INVESTIGATION OF THE WADI SALIB DEMONSTRATIONS was entrusted to a special five-man committee headed by District Judge Etzioni.

FAR-REACHING RELAXATION OF MILITARY RULE in Arab areas was proposed by the Defence Ministry while the majority of the Ministerial Inquiry Committee recommended its outright abolition.

ISRAEL MIGHT GO TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL on the Suez issue, after Mr. Hammarskjold's failure to break the Egyptian blockade on Israel shipping.

DIRECT MAYORALTY ELECTIONS were proposed in a bill presented by the Minister of Justice.

NEW DIAMOND POLISHING PLANTS were going up in Beersheba and Jerusalem as the Minister of Commerce and Industry presented a six-year plan to encourage foreign investment.

STIFFER PENALTIES FOR SWINDLERS AND EMBEZZLERS were demanded at the 17th convention of the Israel Bar Association.

THE ANTI-ZIONIST SATMAR REBBE arrived on another pre-election visit.

President, Mr. Ben-Gurion, stressed that he was making every effort to fulfil the law obliging him to renounce premiership unless another Government was formed, even though the Government contains members who have broken the law of collective responsibility.

Chances for the formation of a minority Government of Mapam, the Progressives and non-political experts, with Mapam supporters of the National Religious Party and the General Zionists, faded the same afternoon when Mr. Ben-Gurion met with three religious representatives.

Mr. Ben-Gurion may end his vacation sometime next week and if by then it is apparent that the present caretaker Government is to remain in office until the election, he is likely to return to the Cabinet table, if with obvious reluctance.

ELECTION MOVES

INTER-PARTY talks and part of the Knesset debate this week revolved around the election issue in the di-

rect sense of the word, namely around the date and the form of the elections. With all parties seemingly reconciled to the fact that the present coalition was there to stay, the voter voting efforts were made to remedy the internal political situation by improved election schemes.

Mapai and the Progressives still wish to advance the Knesset elections to September 22, thus shortening the "interregnum" of a caretaker Government which does not collect its responsibilities and in which the Knesset is unable to express non-confidence. Both these parties also want to separate local and national elections.

Advancing the date of the Knesset polling would automatically result in separate municipal elections, since these cannot be held at such an early date.

But the majority of the Knesset is strongly opposed to such a measure and will not agree to a measure that would postpone the election beyond November 3, or possibly October 27. The House will set the exact date.

But the real issue, as far as the municipalities are concerned, at least, was the formation of Local Authorities Bill 1959, which has at long last presented the Government on Wednesday, by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen. The bill, which calls for the direct election of Mayors and the separation of national and municipal elections, was submitted last Saturday, only this week, when the General Zionists consented on principle to separate elections, did a Knesset majority for the bill shape up. However, the General Zionists have conditioned their approval on passage of the bill by the Talmudic Court, which seems to be in agreement with only three weeks to go until the end of the regular Knesset session on August 5.

Besides, at the last moment, the National Religious Party, which is strongly opposed to the bill, began to exert strong pressure on the General Zionists, their Tel Aviv municipality coalition partners, threatening that they will not support their party if the bill is not passed.

The bill has been presented and, if accepted by an extended or perhaps a special Knesset session, it will greatly help to free municipal coalitions of small party politics. If the bill is passed, the municipal elections will be decided until spring. Direct mayoral elections are a new and encouraging feature in Israel's democratic life and may bring nearer the day when the entire nation will go to the polls on the basis of direct and personal constituency elections.

RIOT INQUIRY

THE coalition crisis and the political rift over the arms sale to Germany were forgotten when the Cabinet and the Knesset demonstrators, the Haifa demonstrators known as the Wadi Salib rioters, which were sparked by the police shooting of a hot-tempered drunk.

The Cabinet was unanimous in its opinion not to stage a parliamentary enquiry into the Haifa incidents which might have meant another political flare-up over a question of national importance — the question of raising the standard of living of the Oriental communities. It therefore decided to appoint a non-party investigation committee with broad terms of reference, to

One of the winding alleys of Haifa's Wadi Salib quarter, where tempers flared into a riot.

Photo by Munkstock

be headed by a District Court judge, and to go to the deeper social causes of the Haifa riots as well.

ON Monday Jerusalem's main streets were again the scene of something resembling the most violent of the riots, as thousands of Hassidim erupted in a tumultuous welcome to their spiritual leader, Rabbi Yoel Teitelbaum of New York, known as the Satmar Rebbe. Leader of the Eda Haredit (Orthodox Community of Jerusalem), Satmar Rebbe is the sixth of the "Teitelbaum dynasty" of Hassidic rabbis founded in Hungary in the 18th century by Rabbi Moses Teitelbaum.

This is the Satmar Rebbe's fourth visit to Israel and his second arrival just before an election. He first came to Jerusalem in September 1945, only a year after his escape from Hungary in the famous "Bergen-Belsen train" organised by Yitzhak Kastner.

(He himself had told his followers, who might perhaps have been sent to emigrate to Israel, not to emigrate to Israel.) Soon afterwards, he set up new headquarters and a spiritual centre for his Hassidic followers in New York. He came again in July 1952, and then again made an extended stay in the summer of 1955 to make sure that his followers did not take part in the elections to the third Knesset.

At that time, tiny and frail Rabbi Teitelbaum, who has long been known for his violent anti-Zionism, set up "Anti-Election" headquarters at a tiny hotel in the Keren Avraham quarter in Jerusalem. There, from early morning until late at night, a steady trickle of the faithful came to "pawn" their identity cards with him, thus depriving themselves of the right to vote. Most of them were compensated for their cooperation by payments of Il.10 or Il.20, in what the Rebbe's spokesman termed "alms to destitute persons."

In 1956, the State of Israel had its first plane to a special train in the Rebbe's disposal.

Mapai and the Progressives still wish to advance the Knesset elections to September 22, thus shortening the "interregnum" of a caretaker Government which does not collect its responsibilities and in which the Knesset is unable to express non-confidence. Both these parties also want to separate local and national elections.

Advancing the date of the Knesset polling would automatically result in separate municipal elections, since these cannot be held at such an early date.

But the majority of the Knesset is strongly opposed to such a measure and will not agree to a measure that would postpone the election beyond November 3, or possibly October 27. The House will set the exact date.

But the real issue, as far as the municipalities are concerned, at least, was the formation of Local Authorities Bill 1959, which has at long last presented the Government on Wednesday, by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen. The bill, which calls for the direct election of Mayors and the separation of national and municipal elections, was submitted last Saturday, only this week, when the General Zionists consented on principle to separate elections, did a Knesset majority for the bill shape up. However, the General Zionists have conditioned their approval on passage of the bill by the Talmudic Court, which seems to be in agreement with only three weeks to go until the end of the regular Knesset session on August 5.

Besides, at the last moment, the National Religious Party, which is strongly opposed to the bill, began to exert strong pressure on the General Zionists, their Tel Aviv municipality coalition partners, threatening that they will not support their party if the bill is not passed.

The bill has been presented and, if accepted by an extended or perhaps a special Knesset session, it will greatly help to free municipal coalitions of small party politics. If the bill is passed, the municipal elections will be decided until spring. Direct mayoral elections are a new and encouraging feature in Israel's democratic life and may bring nearer the day when the entire nation will go to the polls on the basis of direct and personal constituency elections.

RIOT INQUIRY

THE coalition crisis and the political rift over the arms sale to Germany were forgotten when the Cabinet and the Knesset demonstrators, the Haifa demonstrators known as the Wadi Salib rioters, which were sparked by the police shooting of a hot-tempered drunk.

The Cabinet was unanimous in its opinion not to stage a parliamentary enquiry into the Haifa incidents which might have meant another political flare-up over a question of national importance — the question of raising the standard of living of the Oriental communities. It therefore decided to appoint a non-party investigation committee with broad terms of reference, to

THE JERUSALEM POST

WEEK-END EDITION

FRIDAY,
JULY 17, 1959

The Middle East Scene

By Amnon Barzil

ONE YEAR OF REVOLUTION

BETWEEN THREE CHAIRS'



BY AMNON BARZIL

because he stands between Iraq and Communism but because it is what the Communists and their friends tell him to do."

New Faces

The Cabinet changes announced on Monday night, although not far-reaching, may still serve as an indicator of the situation. The inclusion of the Communists in the new Government does not by itself hold any startling significance, but the fact that the new Minister, Dr. Nazih el-Dileimi, has proved active in a women's organization known to be closely controlled by the Communists makes her appointment a clear gain for the latter.

As for the other appointments, Auni Yussif, the Minister of Labour and Housing, is a Kurd whom the old regime is said to have sentenced to 15 years in prison on charges of Communist activities. The Ministry of Guidance has gone to Faisal el-Samer, known for his affiliation to the Leftist group, while the Shihab's supporters, to whom he dealt heavily with the active help of the Communists.

FUNDAMENTAL CONCERN

But despite all these manifestations, in its essentials the situation has not changed. Kassam's willingness to see delegations of farmers who come to complain of the injustices of the old regime is still there. There have also been signs that the influence of the Popular Resistance Movement, another Communist-controlled organization, is on the wane, and its squads have almost left the streets of Baghdad. The so-called "nationalists" elements, taking heart, have also been making their voice heard on Saturday.

In June 1958, the Satmar Rebbe, known in the U.S. as the Rebbe, picketed the White House in Washington in a protest demonstration against the Israeli Government over the swimming pool which had been opened at that time in Jerusalem. Chief Rabbi Shlomo Teitelbaum, recalling that the involvement of non-Jews in an internal Jewish dispute had never been sanctioned and was in opposition to the spirit of Judaism.

The main effect of his visit this time, as before, will be to rob the Aguda parties of some thousands of potential voters.

It is not at all impossible that the changes and the new appointments were meant to appease the Communists, especially if it is taken with Kassam's announcement a few hours later that the so-called transition period, which he viewed with reservation. Whether they are moves in a greater strategic context or mere tactical moves is still not clear, but as this week's "Economist" has put it, "Kassam seems more likely that Kassam 'does what he does not

want' because he stands between Iraq and Communism but because it is what the Communists and their friends tell him to do."

Constitution has been one of the Communists' demands following their failure to enter the Cabinet.

However, that may be, and no matter what Kassam himself feels about the situation, Communists influence in Iraq is not likely to disappear, especially as the old regime is still there to go on.

There are also signs that the Communists are making some progress in the old regime, welcomed the opportunity to act and make their demands heard through the powerful organization of the Communists.

For Kassam, this means that all the old conflicts will emerge with increasing force if he antagonizes the Communists.

The stunning growth of Communist influence in Iraq during the past year has been due in no small measure to the rallying of many of the disaffected minorities behind them. The Kurds, the Shihab's and the intelligentsia, all kept down by the old regime, welcomed the opportunity to act and make their demands heard through the powerful organization of the Communists.

It would thus not be very far from the truth to say that Kassam, despite all his demonstrations of independence, is still in a manner of speaking a prisoner in the hands of the Communists, although he seems to be doing his best to free himself from their fetters.

Despite the important reforms which the new regime has introduced and its efforts to reconcile the many and various trends within the country, Iraq remains an amalgam of essentially irreconcilable forces, ranging from the old regime to the new, from the unreliable elements and movements with an iron hand to the new Government, whose professed purpose has been to do away with oppression and injustice, cannot resort to the same methods.

The stunning growth of Communist influence in Iraq during the past year has been due in no small measure to the rallying of many of the disaffected minorities behind them. The Kurds, the Shihab's and the intelligentsia, all kept down by the old regime, welcomed the opportunity to act and make their demands heard through the powerful organization of the Communists.

It would thus not be very far from the truth to say that Kassam, despite all his demonstrations of independence, is still in a manner of speaking a prisoner in the hands of the Communists, although he seems to be doing his best to free himself from their fetters.

DAY OF ISSUE

22.7.59

יום ה-22.7.59

BY YAACOV FRIEDLER, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Wadi Salib: Squalor and Hope

BY YAACOV FRIEDLER, Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE stones thrown in Haifa last week after a shot was fired at a drunk drew into the headlines. The quarter that is only a stone's throw from the city's fashionable Herzl Street centre.

Connected with Hadar Ha-Carmel by dozens of steep, twisting, often crumbling stairways, the quarter around Wadi Salib is the oldest part of Haifa. Until 1950 it was almost exclusively Arab, and many of its streets still carry Arabic names. Today its population is estimated at 15,000, one-third of them of North African origin. The others come from all over the world.

They come from all over the world, from the new immigrants or oldtimers, from themselves or from their families. Many such immigrants openly admit that they do not regret last week's commotion. It brought them a greater sense of community, they say. Their years of waiting will at last

pay off.

Others who are "stuck" include those who are still saving for their own home and for their children, who are ashamed to bring their friends home, and the whole family works to earn a living for the great day.

SHOPS MAKE LIVING

Yet dozens of small shopkeepers, barbers, artisans and small owners make a living in the quarter, like a baking oven. They have a vested interest in the district's perpetuation and won't move as long as there is a customer left to serve. There are also those who like the district.

It is not worse, after all, than their homes were in Morocco. They like living together with other immigrants from the same part of the world, and fear they would feel lost in a modern housing project.

They like the pattern of communal courtyards, of sitting outside in their best pyjamas and mingling with the crowds in the narrow streets at night.

The dwellings are as varied as their inhabitants, from tiny, vaulted cave-like houses to quite spacious flats, inferior in their location.

Many veterans have "made names" for themselves, and have become recognized elders. They are lost to the world again in some new-fangled housing project where no one would appreciate them.

Most of the residents are comparative newcomers, of two to four years' standing. Not liking the work in the development areas and villages to which they were taken on arrival, they found the Wadi Salib a better place to live.

The younger lawyers complained that a few established law offices commanded most of the cases, and a ban on the practice of having one lawyer represent all the building contractors and the purchasers of his flats. The Government decided to increase their legal staff.

Despite these grievances, the number of new students en-

tered the Hebrew University's School of Law increases from year to year and there were again over 100 graduates this year.

THE SQUALOR

Many houses today are still in the same condition as they were in 1948 and spent two years in Be'er Tuvia, a village in the South. They left and bought a house in Acra's old city for Il.200. The husband had intermittent work at the Askar plant paint and is now netting a regular Il.220 a month. Four years ago they moved into Wadi Salib, for Il.200. It's a "great improvement" on Acra, but they hope to move out again.

VARIOUS ATTITUDES

Mrs. R. augments the earnings with home sewing. "But how will we ever afford a decent flat?" She wants to attend a vocational high school and that has priority, at least he'll be better off."

Refugees: Solution Is Economic

Why U.N. Secretary-General's Report Upset Arab Leaders

By Our Economic Editor
ISRAEL and the Arab states will continue to live side by side in a spirit of amity. The refugees will linger on in their squalid camps on international charity. Oil will flow on an ever larger scale to the West and be paid for in hard currency. Israel will absorb Jewish immigrants and manage to raise abroad just enough funds to finance her development scheme. The Arab states will launch some more development programmes, financed by foreign aid in the non-oil-producing countries as the oil-producers continue to accumulate huge reserves of surplus funds. In other words, nothing will change in our stable political world, at least not in this region.

These, as befits such a highly official publication, are the assumptions of Mr. Hammarskjöld's memorandum to the U.N. General Assembly, in which he submits his "Program for the Continuation of United Nations Assistance to Palestinian Refugees," a scholarly document, composed in academic-diplomatic style and supplemented by a statistical appendix and several tables, though not devoid of human touches.

Nor is there, on the face of it, anything sensational about the U.N. Secretary-General's recommendation that UNRWA's work be continued and even, for improved efficiency, put on a permanent basis, transferring some of its functions (e.g. educational activities) to the "host Governments," which should get annual subsidies to that end — though "the basis of appropriate assurances as to the accountability of funds". The report would therefore seem to fall in line with the entrenched attitude of the Arab nationalists, who have been so enraged by the recent American suggestion to wind up UNRWA and force them to take active steps to absorb the refugees in their own communities.

Arab Protest
Nevertheless the document had the effect of a bombshell. Protests were established in Arab capitals demonstrating that strikes were staged in refugee camps. For behind the diplomatic facade Mr. Hammarskjöld had made a statement which may sound commonplace to people in this country, but which is revolutionary for the man-in-the-street in Cairo or Baghdad, namely that absorption of unemployed population — whether in the refugee camps or in the Arab countries — hinges on the pace of economic development, and that given an appropriate rate of economic and social progress in the Arab countries, the refugees will in course of time be absorbed and provided with a living without any special action on their behalf.

In other words, the Secretary-General holds that the refugee problem is not a political one, concerning Israel, but an economic one and thus of prime concern for the Arab states themselves.

The figures in Mr. Hammarskjöld's memorandum make it possible to place the refugee problem in its proper perspective for the first time. In the coming decade, 1960-1970, the net population increase of the Middle East countries is expected to be almost 18,000,000 (including 300,000 expected in Israel). During the same period the refugee population may rise to 1,300,000. Its absorption would therefore add nine per cent to the capital amounts required for the provision of employment and income for the entire region. If the computation is based on the labour force figures and local circumstances are taken into account the additional burden

imposed by the refugees would be 10-11 per cent. Even if Israel is not included, the refugees will thus evidently generate but a small fraction of the Middle East overall requirements in the near future. If ways and means are found to meet the development work needed on other counts, the increment needed by the refugees will present no major difficulty. Couched in the Secretary-General's cautious style, this revelation appears as follows:

"Viewed from an economic angle, the regeneration of the Palestinian refugees in their present life, although it must be considered as a fairly long process, is perfectly within reach.

It is the responsibility of the international community to develop through multilateral formation, the recent acceleration in the rate of progress and the great natural resources are encouraging elements."

Mr. Hammarskjöld's novel approach to the refugee problem seems to attempt to solve it by doing nothing specific to solve it, and concentrate instead on progress in general economic and social development in the Middle East region. He points out, in fact, that even if nothing is done to change the present antagonism between the Middle East, it will have negligible consequences by the mere force of progress, and present problems and anomalies will be rendered irrelevant in a decade.

Still, we wonder that this approach has caused such a stir. In the perspective of "what has been said, the unemployed population of the Arab camp, which would like to make the presence of unsettled refugees a focal point for all Middle

Eastern — and world — affairs, though they would evidently have to cut their economic advance to stop the trend indicated by the Secretary-General. But this generates another question: must not the difficulties that handicap the general advance for even though the region's financial resources may be ample on paper, their utilization is fraught with political impediments only vaguely outlined at in Mr. Hammarskjöld's paper.

Economic Annex

The economic annex to the document, though starting with "the area as a whole, and assuming perfect international mobility of capital," proceeds to calculate separately the contribution of the Arab oil-producing countries. The latter (i.e. the UAR, Lebanon and Jordan) are expected to have free investment funds, beyond the sums needed for offsetting depreciation, of \$4,400m. in the 1960-1970 period (of which \$1,700m. would come from private sources). "To overcome the difficulties that handicap the general advance for even though the region's financial resources may be ample on paper, their utilization is fraught with political impediments only vaguely outlined at in Mr. Hammarskjöld's paper.

On the other hand, the oil revenue of the Arab states in the next decade is expected to amount to \$5,300m. according to the lower estimate cited by Mr. Hammarskjöld (made by an OPEC survey team) and to \$8,200m. according to the Chase Manhattan-Bank. The Arab States' aggregate gross savings are thus estimated at about \$1,600m. and \$1,100m. respectively, plus \$500m. to \$1,000m. representing the expected inflow of foreign capital. After taking due account of the capital needed to provide for proper depreciation of existing assets, we find that resources available for additional investment are, for the rest of the Middle East,

Eastern — and world — affairs, though they would evidently have to cut their economic advance to stop the trend indicated by the Secretary-General. But this generates another question: must not the difficulties that handicap the general advance for even though the region's financial resources may be ample on paper, their utilization is fraught with political impediments only vaguely outlined at in Mr. Hammarskjöld's paper.

Important though the vision of regional unity is, it cannot be relied on. Perhaps the U.N. agencies should explore ways of diverting part of the oil revenue to an international fund that would finance development projects. Another method of relieving the havenots' potential capital shortage might be to provide finance from non-Arab sources. In any case, the basic funds brought to world attention by Mr. Hammarskjöld's memorandum will demand re-thinking in the Arab capitals, in the second half of the fourth millennium B.C.E.

Sabras as Students (II)

Learning on the Run

By CARL LEVINE

WHILE teaching English to Sabras at the University, I came to the conclusion that the main problem in the education of these students was time — not money, nor lack of material comforts or of social life, but the inadequacy of time to do all the things they

Azor Burial Cave 5,000 Years Old

Houses' for the Afterworld

By Jean Perrot

IMAGINE an archaeologist discovering in complete strangers' specifications for the buildings of which they were a part of the distant past, and suddenly being confronted by genuine models of these very buildings, complete with doors, windows and roofs; he would think he was dreaming. Yet that is exactly what happened at Azor in the excavations of Beersheba.

As a matter of fact, decisions to that end have been adopted and some steps have been taken to simplify trade procedures, establish joint bodies and funds for limited purposes, etc. But it is a far way from this to the joint financing of development projects, the general economic and social development in the Middle East region. He points out, in fact, that even if nothing is done to change the present antagonism between the Middle East, it will have negligible consequences by the mere force of progress, and present problems and anomalies will be rendered irrelevant in a decade.

Still, we wonder that this approach has caused such a stir. In the perspective of "what has been said, the unemployed population of the Arab camp, which would like to make the presence of unsettled refugees a focal point for all Middle

Eastern — and world — affairs, though they would evidently have to cut their economic advance to stop the trend indicated by the Secretary-General. But this generates another question: must not the difficulties that handicap the general advance for even though the region's financial resources may be ample on paper, their utilization is fraught with political impediments only vaguely outlined at in Mr. Hammarskjöld's paper.

On the other hand, the oil revenue of the Arab states in the next decade is expected to amount to \$5,300m. according to the lower estimate cited by Mr. Hammarskjöld (made by an OPEC survey team) and to \$8,200m. according to the Chase Manhattan-Bank. The Arab States' aggregate gross savings are thus estimated at about \$1,600m. and \$1,100m. respectively, plus \$500m. to \$1,000m. representing the expected inflow of foreign capital. After taking due account of the capital needed to provide for proper depreciation of existing assets, we find that resources available for additional investment are, for the rest of the Middle East,

Eastern — and world — affairs, though they would evidently have to cut their economic advance to stop the trend indicated by the Secretary-General. But this generates another question: must not the difficulties that handicap the general advance for even though the region's financial resources may be ample on paper, their utilization is fraught with political impediments only vaguely outlined at in Mr. Hammarskjöld's paper.

Important though the vision of regional unity is, it cannot be relied on. Perhaps the U.N. agencies should explore ways of diverting part of the oil revenue to an international fund that would finance development projects. Another method of relieving the havenots' potential capital shortage might be to provide finance from non-Arab sources. In any case, the basic funds brought to world attention by Mr. Hammarskjöld's memorandum will demand re-thinking in the Arab capitals, in the second half of the fourth millennium B.C.E.

Bodies Dried

The Azor ossuaries are secondary burials in that the bones were collected in them after the body had been dried out. The first stage of the operation was apparently carried out outside the cave, for we found no complete skeletons inside it. It followed that only a small part of the expected capital funds will be private capital that might be available for such speculative ventures in the neighbouring countries. Most of it will be owned by governments and princely families. On the other hand, most of the capital requirements will come from basic and agricultural development projects that hinge on a supply of long-term low-interest loans and the collateral offered for the loans will in most cases be of a somewhat uncertain nature. Will the sheikhs of Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar invest their fabulous fortunes in dams and villages for Egypt's *fellahs* or in factories and road construction projects? We doubt it.

Even apart from the U.A.R.-Iraq tension and other conflicts, one must bear in mind that only a small part of the expected capital funds will be private capital that might be available for such speculative ventures in the neighbouring countries. Most of it will be owned by governments and princely families. On the other hand, most of the capital requirements will come from basic and agricultural development projects that hinge on a supply of long-term low-interest loans and the collateral offered for the loans will in most cases be of a somewhat uncertain nature. Will the sheikhs of Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar invest their fabulous fortunes in dams and villages for Egypt's *fellahs* or in factories and road construction projects? We doubt it.

Even apart from the U.A.R.-Iraq tension and other conflicts, one must bear in mind that only a small part of the expected capital funds will be private capital that might be available for such speculative ventures in the neighbouring countries. Most of it will be owned by governments and princely families. On the other hand, most of the capital requirements will come from basic and agricultural development projects that hinge on a supply of long-term low-interest loans and the collateral offered for the loans will in most cases be of a somewhat uncertain nature. Will the sheikhs of Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar invest their fabulous fortunes in dams and villages for Egypt's *fellahs* or in factories and road construction projects? We doubt it.

Even apart from the U.A.R.-Iraq tension and other conflicts, one must bear in mind that only a small part of the expected capital funds will be private capital that might be available for such speculative ventures in the neighbouring countries. Most of it will be owned by governments and princely families. On the other hand, most of the capital requirements will come from basic and agricultural development projects that hinge on a supply of long-term low-interest loans and the collateral offered for the loans will in most cases be of a somewhat uncertain nature. Will the sheikhs of Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar invest their fabulous fortunes in dams and villages for Egypt's *fellahs* or in factories and road construction projects? We doubt it.

Even apart from the U.A.R.-Iraq tension and other conflicts, one must bear in mind that only a small part of the expected capital funds will be private capital that might be available for such speculative ventures in the neighbouring countries. Most of it will be owned by governments and princely families. On the other hand, most of the capital requirements will come from basic and agricultural development projects that hinge on a supply of long-term low-interest loans and the collateral offered for the loans will in most cases be of a somewhat uncertain nature. Will the sheikhs of Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar invest their fabulous fortunes in dams and villages for Egypt's *fellahs* or in factories and road construction projects? We doubt it.

Even apart from the U.A.R.-Iraq tension and other conflicts, one must bear in mind that only a small part of the expected capital funds will be private capital that might be available for such speculative ventures in the neighbouring countries. Most of it will be owned by governments and princely families. On the other hand, most of the capital requirements will come from basic and agricultural development projects that hinge on a supply of long-term low-interest loans and the collateral offered for the loans will in most cases be of a somewhat uncertain nature. Will the sheikhs of Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar invest their fabulous fortunes in dams and villages for Egypt's *fellahs* or in factories and road construction projects? We doubt it.

Even apart from the U.A.R.-Iraq tension and other conflicts, one must bear in mind that only a small part of the expected capital funds will be private capital that might be available for such speculative ventures in the neighbouring countries. Most of it will be owned by governments and princely families. On the other hand, most of the capital requirements will come from basic and agricultural development projects that hinge on a supply of long-term low-interest loans and the collateral offered for the loans will in most cases be of a somewhat uncertain nature. Will the sheikhs of Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar invest their fabulous fortunes in dams and villages for Egypt's *fellahs* or in factories and road construction projects? We doubt it.

Even apart from the U.A.R.-Iraq tension and other conflicts, one must bear in mind that only a small part of the expected capital funds will be private capital that might be available for such speculative ventures in the neighbouring countries. Most of it will be owned by governments and princely families. On the other hand, most of the capital requirements will come from basic and agricultural development projects that hinge on a supply of long-term low-interest loans and the collateral offered for the loans will in most cases be of a somewhat uncertain nature. Will the sheikhs of Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar invest their fabulous fortunes in dams and villages for Egypt's *fellahs* or in factories and road construction projects? We doubt it.

Even apart from the U.A.R.-Iraq tension and other conflicts, one must bear in mind that only a small part of the expected capital funds will be private capital that might be available for such speculative ventures in the neighbouring countries. Most of it will be owned by governments and princely families. On the other hand, most of the capital requirements will come from basic and agricultural development projects that hinge on a supply of long-term low-interest loans and the collateral offered for the loans will in most cases be of a somewhat uncertain nature. Will the sheikhs of Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar invest their fabulous fortunes in dams and villages for Egypt's *fellahs* or in factories and road construction projects? We doubt it.

Even apart from the U.A.R.-Iraq tension and other conflicts, one must bear in mind that only a small part of the expected capital funds will be private capital that might be available for such speculative ventures in the neighbouring countries. Most of it will be owned by governments and princely families. On the other hand, most of the capital requirements will come from basic and agricultural development projects that hinge on a supply of long-term low-interest loans and the collateral offered for the loans will in most cases be of a somewhat uncertain nature. Will the sheikhs of Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar invest their fabulous fortunes in dams and villages for Egypt's *fellahs* or in factories and road construction projects? We doubt it.

Even apart from the U.A.R.-Iraq tension and other conflicts, one must bear in mind that only a small part of the expected capital funds will be private capital that might be available for such speculative ventures in the neighbouring countries. Most of it will be owned by governments and princely families. On the other hand, most of the capital requirements will come from basic and agricultural development projects that hinge on a supply of long-term low-interest loans and the collateral offered for the loans will in most cases be of a somewhat uncertain nature. Will the sheikhs of Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar invest their fabulous fortunes in dams and villages for Egypt's *fellahs* or in factories and road construction projects? We doubt it.

Even apart from the U.A.R.-Iraq tension and other conflicts, one must bear in mind that only a small part of the expected capital funds will be private capital that might be available for such speculative ventures in the neighbouring countries. Most of it will be owned by governments and princely families. On the other hand, most of the capital requirements will come from basic and agricultural development projects that hinge on a supply of long-term low-interest loans and the collateral offered for the loans will in most cases be of a somewhat uncertain nature. Will the sheikhs of Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar invest their fabulous fortunes in dams and villages for Egypt's *fellahs* or in factories and road construction projects? We doubt it.

Even apart from the U.A.R.-Iraq tension and other conflicts, one must bear in mind that only a small part of the expected capital funds will be private capital that might be available for such speculative ventures in the neighbouring countries. Most of it will be owned by governments and princely families. On the other hand, most of the capital requirements will come from basic and agricultural development projects that hinge on a supply of long-term low-interest loans and the collateral offered for the loans will in most cases be of a somewhat uncertain nature. Will the sheikhs of Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar invest their fabulous fortunes in dams and villages for Egypt's *fellahs* or in factories and road construction projects? We doubt it.

Even apart from the U.A.R.-Iraq tension and other conflicts, one must bear in mind that only a small part of the expected capital funds will be private capital that might be available for such speculative ventures in the neighbouring countries. Most of it will be owned by governments and princely families. On the other hand, most of the capital requirements will come from basic and agricultural development projects that hinge on a supply of long-term low-interest loans and the collateral offered for the loans will in most cases be of a somewhat uncertain nature. Will the sheikhs of Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar invest their fabulous fortunes in dams and villages for Egypt's *fellahs* or in factories and road construction projects? We doubt it.

Even apart from the U.A.R.-Iraq tension and other conflicts, one must bear in mind that only a small part of the expected capital funds will be private capital that might be available for such speculative ventures in the neighbouring countries. Most of it will be owned by governments and princely families. On the other hand, most of the capital requirements will come from basic and agricultural development projects that hinge on a supply of long-term low-interest loans and the collateral offered for the loans will in most cases be of a somewhat uncertain nature. Will the sheikhs of Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar invest their fabulous fortunes in dams and villages for Egypt's *fellahs* or in factories and road construction projects? We doubt it.

Even apart from the U.A.R.-Iraq tension and other conflicts, one must bear in mind that only a small part of the expected capital funds will be private capital that might be available for such speculative ventures in the neighbouring countries. Most of it will be owned by governments and princely families. On the other hand, most of the capital requirements will come from basic and agricultural development projects that hinge on a supply of long-term low-interest loans and the collateral offered for the loans will in most cases be of a somewhat uncertain nature. Will the sheikhs of Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar invest their fabulous fortunes in dams and villages for Egypt's *fellahs* or in factories and road construction projects? We doubt it.

Even apart from the U.A.R.-Iraq tension and other conflicts, one must bear in mind that only a small part of the expected capital funds will be private capital that might be available for such speculative ventures in the neighbouring countries. Most of it will be owned by governments and princely families. On the other hand, most of the capital requirements will come from basic and agricultural development projects that hinge on a supply of long-term low-interest loans and the collateral offered for the loans will in most cases be of a somewhat uncertain nature. Will the sheikhs of Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar invest their fabulous fortunes in dams and villages for Egypt's *fellahs* or in factories and road construction projects? We doubt it.

Even apart from the U.A.R.-Iraq tension and other conflicts, one must bear in mind that only a small part of the expected capital funds will be private capital that might be available for such speculative ventures in the neighbouring countries. Most of it will be owned by governments and princely families. On the other hand, most of the capital requirements will come from basic and agricultural development projects that hinge on a supply of long-term low-interest loans and the collateral offered for the loans will in most cases be of a somewhat uncertain nature. Will the sheikhs of Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar invest their fabulous fortunes in dams and villages for Egypt's *fellahs* or in factories and road construction projects? We doubt it.

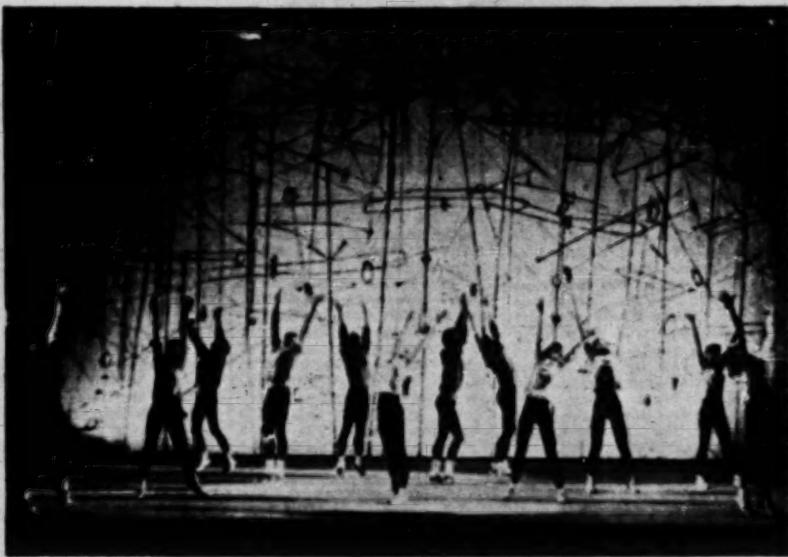
Even apart from the U.A.R.-Iraq tension and other conflicts, one must bear in mind that only a small part of the expected capital funds will be private capital that might be available for such speculative ventures in the neighbouring countries. Most of it will be owned by governments and princely families. On the other hand, most of the capital requirements will come from basic and agricultural development projects that hinge on a supply of long-term low-interest loans and the collateral offered for the loans will in most cases be of a somewhat uncertain nature. Will the sheikhs of Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar invest their fabulous fortunes in dams and villages for Egypt's *fellahs* or in factories and road construction projects? We doubt it.

Even apart from the U.A.R.-Iraq tension and other conflicts, one must bear in mind that only a small part of the expected capital funds will be private capital that might be available for such speculative ventures in the neighbouring countries. Most of it will be owned by governments and princely families. On the other hand, most of the capital requirements will come from basic and agricultural development projects that hinge on a supply of long-term low-interest loans and the collateral offered for the loans will in most cases be of a somewhat uncertain nature. Will the sheikhs of Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar invest their fabulous fortunes in dams and villages for Egypt's *fellahs* or in factories and road construction projects? We doubt it.

Even apart from the U.A.R.-Iraq tension and other conflicts, one must bear in mind that only a small part of the expected capital funds will be private capital that might be available for such speculative ventures in the neighbouring countries. Most of it will be owned by governments and princely families. On the other hand, most of the capital requirements will come from basic and agricultural development projects that hinge on a supply of long-term low-interest loans and the collateral offered for the loans will in most cases be of a somewhat uncertain nature. Will the sheikhs of Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar invest their fabulous fortunes in dams and villages for Egypt's *fellahs* or in factories and road construction projects? We doubt it.

Even apart from the U.A.R.-Iraq tension and other conflicts, one must bear in mind that only a small part of the expected capital funds will be private capital that might be available for such speculative ventures in the neighbouring countries. Most of it will be owned by governments and princely families. On the other hand, most of the capital requirements will come from basic and agricultural development projects that hinge on a supply of long-term low-interest loans and the collateral offered for the loans will in most cases be of a somewhat uncertain nature. Will the sheikhs of Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar invest their fabulous fortunes in dams and villages for Egypt's *fellahs* or in factories and road construction projects? We doubt it.

Even apart from the U.A.R.-Iraq tension and other conflicts, one must bear in mind that only a small part of the expected capital funds will be private capital that might be available for such speculative ventures in the neighbouring countries. Most of it will be owned by governments and princely families. On the other hand, most of the capital requirements will come



Scene from Jerome Robbins, "New York Export, Op. Jazz." Decor by Ben Shahn.

Ballets: U.S.A.' Coming Soon

Jerome Robbins to Present American Choreography

JEROME Robbins' "Ballets: U.S.A." which electrified European audiences last summer at the Brussels' World Fair and at the "Festival of Two Worlds" at Spoleto, Italy, is due in Israel during the last week of this month for a series of performances with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra at the Mann Auditorium. The Ballet will be presented by Leland Hayward in association with the International Cultural Programme of the United States, administered by the American National Theatre and Academy.

"Ballets: U.S.A." is the creation of one man, Jerome Robbins, the internationally celebrated director and choreographer whose ballets have been seen by more people throughout the world than those of any other American choreographer. This young American company, which now numbers 20 soloists, was formed last summer specifically for performances abroad, and its subsequent appearances in New York and other American cities were the direct result of its unprecedented European acclaim. Contrary to original intention, therefore, "Ballets: U.S.A." is on its way to achieving permanence as a company.

The name was chosen, not in any way to represent U.S. dancing, but to identify clearly the source and home ground from which the

dancers and choreography emerged. Now, was it merely a matter of "American" or "the empires of folklores or the employment of native talent only. Jerome Robbins believes that ballet dancing in America, originally an imported product, has been completely influenced and drastically changed by the American nation and by the culture in which it has grown up. Americans, he says, not only dress, eat, think and talk differently from other people; the dance, too, has been transformed and the brilliant art of their dancers has gained wide appreciation abroad.

Variety of Styles

Programmes have been planned to show the variety of techniques, styles and theatrical approaches that are America's particular development in dance. The repertoire extends from the classic ballet danced in tights, tutus, and toe-shoes, to the current jazz styles, most often danced in sneakers and knee-guards.

Two superb American artists, Ben Shahn and Saul Steinberg, have designed sets for the ballets, while the famous costume designer, Irene Sharaff, and an outstanding scenic and lighting expert, Jean Rosenthal, are also displaying their gifts.

One of the dances which Israeli will see is "N.Y. Op. Jazz" for which painter Ben Shahn created a

series of beautiful and vivid sketches of city life. It is a formal, abstract ballet based on the kinds of movements and complexities of rhythms found in today's dances. In it Robbins explores the world of the American teenager. The jazz score has been written by youthful Robert Prince, a discovery of Rob-

bins.

Another ballet scheduled for performance here is "The Concert," a satirical piece which depicts what various individuals read into the music they hear, and it is set to various little piano pieces of Chopin, Saul Steinberg, with whose witty drawings all "New Yorker" readers are familiar. It is responsible for the curtain design.

Israel is already well acquainted with the work of Mr. Robbins' ballets through the films "Fancy Free" and "On the Town," which were so successful here. He also did the choreography for the film "The King and I" and staged all the musical scenes.

L.P.O. in Pit

In addition to the ensemble of solo dancers, Jerome Robbins, to whose production of "West Side Story" he is attached, is still playing host, bringing with him six jazz musicians and a staff of technicians. The music director is Werner Torkanowsky. The Israel Philharmonic, with a strength of 45 musicians, will play in the pit.

W.S.

do not mean," he said, "that a broadcasting system should be neutral in clear issues of right and wrong — even though it should be between Right and Left."

Referring to radio and television, Mr. Greene concluded that the type of service he advocates would not sway people to vote one way or another but would interest them in the issues and bring them to the polls in larger numbers.

SEVERAL programmes last week performed useful public service. "Mirror of the Week" bent over backwards after the concerted attack on its political bias in the previous week's version. In fact, it almost became "Mirror of the Opposition" and one wonders whether the supporters of the arms deal will now counter-attack Kol Yisrael.

He was equally critical of commercial broadcasting, saying that revisiting the U.S. lately, he was shocked at the extent of the decline of intelligent broadcasting and how news bulletins had become advertisement-packed and tended to ignore the outside world.

Mr. Greene advocated the independent public corporation as the best form for radio set-up. News services, he said, should not try to compete with the press but offer programmes which can be universally trusted and which people can use as a yardstick for judging the accuracy of their favourite newspaper.

"I

Radio Review

Threats to Broadcasting

In view of the current controversy about Kol Yisrael, it was particularly interesting to read this week's report of a talk by Mr. Carleton Greene, Director of News and Current Affairs at the B.B.C.

Mr. Greene entitled his lecture, "Two Threats to Broadcasting: Political and Commercial Control," and his thesis was that radio and television are too powerful in their potential long-term effects for their control to be entrusted to politicians and business men. He severely criticized the misuse of radio by Nazis, Communists and Nasser, but is more immediately concerned with countries where there is a democracy but where there is not an ingrained habit of give and take between government and opposition. He cited France where broadcasting has never been independent of the government and where General de Gaulle (especially through M. Soutoule) has shown an increasing tendency to put his supporters in key radio posts. Thereby,

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
822, 240, 308 & 417 M.
News: Hebrew: 6.30, 7.00 and 7.30 a.m.; (Todav) 8.00, 13.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 p.m.
English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Religious Services (R) 6.37 Exercises, 6.47 Musical Concert, 7.15 Morning Concert.

8.00 Close Down

11.00 a.m. Popular Concert Rimski-Korsakov: Overture "May Night"; Mozart: Piano Concerto in G. C. Eskenazi: Romanian Rhapsody No. 2, op. 12; Auber: Overture "La Muette De Portici"; 12.00 Lunch-time Music.

12.45 Two Piano Sonatas

Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No. 3

1.15 Children's Corner

1.45 Where to Go? 1.50 Light Music.

2.30 Close Down

3.15 Programmes for Females

3.30 Sabbath: 4.00

Youth Corner: 4.30 Special

Programme: 5.00

10.00 Classical Request Programme: Tchaikovsky: "Swan Lake" (Pathétique); 6.00 "The Week Through the Eyes of the Writer"; 6.30 Sabbath Songs

6.30 "Why just?" 6.30 by S. Y. Tsviatis

6.30 News from "Travaita" by Verdi: 7.30 Bible Reading.

7.30 Light Music: 7.50 Announcements on Kol Yisrael: 8.00

"An unforgettable moment" ed. by M. Obad, 8.30 Claudio Arrau (Piano); 9.10 Political commen-

tary by Eliaz, 9.30 "Today

Concert: Gershwin: Overture "Ruy Blas"; Schubert: "Swan Lake," op. 20, 11.15

"Curtain Up" — "The Bird" by A. Aronson, 11.30 by L. Lewin, 12.00 Presented by S. Lewin, 12.30 M. Marcus & A. Hay, 11.45 Requests for Hebrew Songs: 12.15

12.30 Requests for Hebrew Songs: 12.15